"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably rain to-day; clearing, cooler Sunday; southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,356. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CABINET WON'T LET HUERTA QUIT

Cannot Decide on a Successor Fitted to Handle the Situation.

WASHINGTON IS SKEPTICAL

Suspects the Dictator's Good Faith, Even if Retirement Rumor Is Confirmed.

PROTECTORATE SUGGESTED

Representative Sherwood Favors International Occupation—England's Attitude Embarrassing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—The Cabinet, after much debate, has decided not to allow President Huerta to resign, as it is unable to decide upon a successor who would be able to handle the present situation.

It is understood that one diplomat has received assurance that President Huerta is indifferent regarding the Presidency, but determined to retain control of the army until peace is established.

It is rumored that diplomatic pressure has been brought to bear upon Huerta, without other effect than to determine him to retain the Presidency.

The attitude taken by the British Minister is arousing comment, as he had only recently arrived and is believed to be acting under instructions which appear equivocal.

The movement on foot to elect Huerta and Blanquet to the Presidency and Vice Presidency is gaining headway. It is understood that the entire State of Vera Cruz and several others in the movement are practically unanimous. Among the people it is believed possible that other candidates in the field would withdraw. No statement is available from Huerto, although the indications are that he will not formally be a candidate, but will accept if elected.

There is some doubt here as to whether Felix Diaz will land at Vera Cruz, as the rumor is current to-day of a rebel plot there to assassinate him in case he lands.

It was rumored this afternoon that the Government had sent a confidential force to meet him under command of one of the highest army officers. It is said that these men will embark on a gunboat to meet the steamer and possibly conduct him to port.

President Huerta to-day received $1,250,000 on an internal loan. The London and Mexico Bank furnished $500,000, the National Bank the remainder. It is understood that this sum is an advance on $5,000,000 which is forthcoming.

Special to The New York Times.

Report from John Lind.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, has reported by telegraph to the State Department from Vera Cruz, where he has been staying for several weeks, that he has information that President Huerta intends to resign from office, and that it is expected that the United States Government will have a considerable share in the selection of his successor—perhaps being called upon indirectly to indicate whether it will recognize or open negotiations with him. This is by all odds the most important news received by this Government in regard to the Mexican situation for a long time. Its full meaning is not fully understood, and further advices from Mr. Lind are anxiously awaited.

Mr. Lind's message was dated two days ago. The interpretation of it by officials is that President Huerta intends to retire from office before the elections set for Oct. 26, and that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. To what degree the United States will be asked to participate in the suggested adjustment of present conditions that may be made possible through the selection of a new President who will be acceptable to this Government, is not known. It was said to-night, however, that it was not likely that President Wilson would consent to go to the extreme of designating some well known Mexican as a candidate for the Presidency, to be voted for in this month's elections.

Doubt Huerta's Good Faith.

Although there is suspicion of Gen. Huerta's good faith in this matter, the news from Mr. Lind is regarded as encouraging. If the resignation of Huerta and an invitation to the United States to become a participant in arrangements for the installation of the new Mexican Government are intended as the first moves in the direction of the establishment of a provisional Government, it is possible that President Wilson will take advantage of the opportunity presented to exercise his good offices in attempting to bring order out of the chaos that exists throughout the republic.

The establishment of a provisional Government acceptable to the United States would pave the way to an armistice and the holding of constitutional elections throughout the republic under the virtual direction of the United States. But it is certain that the Washington Administration would not give its sanction to any such programme, unless convinced that peace could be restored and a fair and free constitutional election held.

So far as this Government is concerned, the voluntary elimination of Huerta will not be regarded as improving the situation unless American participation in the adjustment of conditions is permitted in a satisfactory way. There is only a faint hope that if he actually quits office the new administration, although composed of Huerta partisans, may decide that it can get along very well without his direction or assistance and proceed to take measures which will mark his downfall from power. However, this is the merest sur-

Continued on Page 5.

A. P. MOORE IS ARRESTED.

Lillian Russell's Husband in Hotel Brawl—Accused of Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—A. P. Moore, husband of Lillian Russell, and editor of The Pittsburgh Leader, was arrested early this morning in the Hotel Anderson after a fight in which several of his friends interposed in his behalf.

Moore was held in $5,000 bail on a charge made by J. G. Armstrong, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor with the backing of Penrose and Oliver, that he libeled him in publishing a story of a brawl in a down town hotel. Moore's friends are to be heard on charges of interfering with an officer and committing assault and battery.

The Leader asserted that only the intervention of friends prevented Armstrong from attacking Barry Malone, a smaller man, for having called him a "cheap squawker." According to an affidavit filed to-day by Malone, Armstrong said in the hotel barroom, "I'm an old cheater myself and I'm not going to let any one cheat me," whereupon Malone interjected his opinion of the candidate.

Affidavits are also published, signed by the proprietor of the hotel and others, that the brawl did not occur.

Moore's paper to-day asserts that it will publish more about Armstrong, adding:

"But the barroom episode fades into insignificance when the rest of his record is exposed, as it will be."

The Leader carries every day over its editorial page in heavy type: "For President in 1916, Theodore Roosevelt," and is controlled by Ex-Senator William Flinn.

VAN ALEN GEMS ON MAID.

Customs Men Find Them in Waist Belt—Examine Seized Trunks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The twenty-five trunks belonging to Mrs. May Van Alen Thompson of New York and Newport, which were seized on her arrival here yesterday from Liverpool on the steamship Arabic, have not been sent to New York in bond and will not be.

It was learned to-day that an empty jewelry box was the first cause of the seizure. Customs officials asked Mrs. Thompson where the contents of the box were and she replied that they were in her safe deposit vault in London. She was asked to produce the key to the vault to substantiate her statement, but failed to do so. She then said that the box had contained a bracelet and that it was concealed on the person of her maid, where it was found when the maid was searched.

Besides the bracelet several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and other stones were found in a belt around the maid's waist. These articles, Mrs Thompson said, were registered in this country.

A fur coat estimated to be worth $1,000 was also seized. It is understood that among other effects which Mrs. Thompson had with her include numerous valuable gowns. She says the greater part of her effects were purchased in this country, and that she can produce receipts to prove this statement.

"JIMMY" HINES HAD A SAY

And, Somehow, Policeman Found, a Rowdy's Fine Was Cut.

Patrolman William Jacobs returned to the West 127th Street station late last night to report to Lieut. Miller the disposition of the case of Fred Goll of 65 Old Broadway. Goll had been taken prisoner by Jacobs as one of a band of young rowdies who had tried to make things unpleasant for him on his post at 131st Street and Old Broadway. Jacobs had preferred a disorderly conduct charge after using his revolver to ward off his prisoner's friends on the way to the station. Then he had taken him, to Night Court, where, he said, Magistrate Freschi had fined the man $10, which was later reduced to $1.

"And, Lieutenant," said Jacobs, as Miller wrote all this in the blotter, "when I got into court who should come up to me but Jimmy Hines and ask me to 'go light' on the fellow. I said I'd tell the truth. 'Well,' says Jimmy, 'that's all we want, of course,' and backed away."

Now "Jimmy" Hines is the name of a familiar Harlem politician, leader for the Democrats in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and to be found, when wanted, at the Monongahela Club.

SHOT WIFE, KILLED HIMSELF

Woman Refused to Return to Husband—Separated a Year Ago.

Throngs of young women workers returning home in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 6 o'clock last night noticed a man of middle age pleading earnestly with a woman at Pacific and Hoyt Streets. The man was Charles Hiens and the woman was his wife, Catherine, from whom he had been separated for a year. Mrs. Hiens recently took up her residence at 112 Hoyt Street.

He pleaded with her to return to him, and when she refused shot her three times, but none of the wounds is mortal. He then ran pursued by policemen and a crowd. He shot himself in the head and died soon after he was taken to a hospital.

AIRSHIP EXPLODES 28 MEN ARE KILLED

All on Board Germany's New Navy Dirigible Die in a Midair Tragedy.

MANY OFFICERS VICTIMS

Great Aircraft Sent Shooting to Earth by Explosions That Fired the Structure.

OCCUPANTS FALL HEADLONG

Rescuers, Hampered by Flames, Save One Alive, Who Quickly Dies —Worst Zeppelin Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The worst catastrophe in the brief but tragic annals of German aviation occurred to-day when the latest and largest Zeppelin airship, L II., belonging to the navy, was set afire by three explosions in midair a short distance from the Johannisthal Aerodrome, just outside of Berlin, and was completely destroyed.

Twenty-eight officers and men, including Lieut. Commander Behnisch, a close friend of Emperor William, and other members of an Admiralty trial board, which was making final tests of the big flier, met death as a result of the explosion or the subsequent fire.

The cause of the disaster is unknown, but when the airship was flying at a height of about 600 feet explosions occurred in quick succession, and the great craft fell a blazing wreck to the ground. The explosions were of such force that hundreds of windows in Johannisthal were shattered, and many imagined it was an earthquake.

Witnesses of the tragedy say that at least a dozen of those on the dirigible fell off before the wreckage reached the earth, their shrieks of pain or horror being heard above the roar of the motors, which were still running.

Rescuers hastened to the scene, but the flaming ruins were so hot that nobody dared to approach to remove the two or three men still alive, whose moaning could be heard. These sounds ceased before the many willing hands of firemen and army pioneers could reach them.

Only Lieut. Baron von Bleul, who had gone up as a guest of his friend, Lieut. Freyer, the commander of the dirigible, was conscious when he was extricated. He was in agony from burns on his head, face, legs, and hands, and shrieked repeatedly while being carried away in an ambulance:

"For Heaven's sake, kill me! Kill me!"

After suffering terrible agony, he passed away in the hospital to-night.

The bodies of the other passengers and members of the crew were terribly burned and unrecognizable, except that of Lieut. Freyer, who had drawn his leather uniform over his head to avoid suffocation.

It will be impossible to identify many of the victims. Several of them had lost arms and legs. The wife of one mechanic who was killed was able to recognize her husband only by the name on the inside of his cap

The positions in which the victims were found showed that some died at their posts. Lieut. Freyer and several officers met their doom in the special car, hung far forward, from which the airship was navigated. Freyer had made a vain attempt to save himself by clinging to a steel cable, round which his burned fingers were found clasped. The mechanics lay dead beside the wrecked engine.

Herr Freindt, a Johannisthal airman, was flying about 900 feet above the L-II. when the explosion came The shock caused his machine to rock so much that for a time he was in imminent danger of losing control

NAVY OFFICERS THE VICTIMS.

Hundreds Saw the Airship Flame and Explode.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The L II. was making its final trial trip to-day before acceptance as a main unit of the aerial fleet attached to the navy.

Among the members of the Admiralty Board who were carried as passengers were Lieut. Commander Behnisch, formerly navigation officer of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and later commander of the cruiser Panther; Naval Constructors Neumann and Pietzler, Naval Engineers Busch and Haussmann, and three engineer secretaries. There were also on board several warrant officers of the navy.

The pilot was Capt. Glund, a veteran steersman in the employ of Count Zeppelin, who was the commandner of the Zeppelin dirigible which landed in France in April of this year.

Lieut. Freyer, the commander of the dirigible, was formerly personal adjutant of Prince Adalbert, son of the Emperor, and served with the Prince on board a torpedo boat after studying with him at the Naval Academy.

Everything was apparently working well on the airship as she left the aerodrome at Johannisthal. She had proceeded only about a quarter of a mile on her way to Berlin and was about 600 feet in the air over the outskirts of Johannisthal and traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour when suddenly an explosion was heard by the hundreds of watchers on the ground, apparently in one of the motors in the centre gondola.

A great pillar of flame shot from the middle of the balloon and the next instant the craft was a mass of flame, plunging to earth. Every inch of the canvas covering and the balloonists seemed to disappear in a moment.

The six inmates of the centre gondola were blown through the sides of the

Continued on Page 8.

SEIZE HER AIGRETTE

Though Artificial—Mrs. Winsm e Told That She Must Prove It So.

Acting under instructions from the Treasury Department in Washington to seize all aigrettes or bird of paradise plumes imported into New York, the Customs Inspectors have been keeping a watch on the first cabin passengers arriving on ocean liners from Europe.

When Mrs. Robert S. Winsmore walked down the gangway from the Cunarder Mauretania yesterday with her husband, who is a member of the Stock Exchange firm of John H. Davis & Co., an Inspector noticed that she wore one of the forbidden plumes in her hat.

Gently, but firmly, the representative of the Federal Government approached Mrs. Winsmore and informed her, much to her surprise, that she would have to remove the aigrette and hand it to the Inspector.

Mr. Winsmore was very indignant and said that it was all nonsense because the plume was an artificial one and, in addition, had been purchased in New York.

"That must be settled afterward," said the Inspector. "I have to do my duty. The aigrette will be sent to the Appraiser Stores where the application must be made for its return."

Mrs. Winsmore went on board the Mauretania again to her cabin, where she removed the aigrette as quickly as her indignation would permit, while her husband stood on deck and aired his opinions of the customs generally and that of New York in particular.

TWO LOST FROM IVERNIA.

Boat Crew Tipped Out in Attempt to Rescue One Overboard.

When the Cunarder Ivernia arrived in Quarantine yesterday from Naples, the captain reported that two members of the crew had been drowned while entering port. When the steamer was half way between Fire Island and the Ambrose Channel Lightship, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Fred Noises, a seaman, jumped overboard from the after part of the promenade deck.

The cry "Man overboard!" was given by the passengers on deck and Captain Benison immediately stopped his ship and went astern while a lifeboat was lowered. Owing to the stern, it was said, being lowered quicker than the bow the boat crew were thrown into the water. Another lifeboat was lowered and the men were all picked up except one, Millevoi, an Italian, who, it was believed, had been hit by the propeller of the ship. He was swimming when the engines were started to turn the ship, the captain not being aware that the seamen were overboard. His body was recovered. The Ivernia continued her voyage to the pier with her flag at half-mast.

UNEARTH JEWELRY THEFT.

Two Detectives Discover Loot in Searching for Opium.

Two special agents of the Treasury Department, in New York in search of dealers in opium, discovered that the jewelry department of a Broadway store was being robbed, and, as a result of their report, Albert Cohen, 22 years old, a salesman of 1,124 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Gardner, 41 years old, a clerk, of 36 West Sixty-fourth Street, were arrested for grand larceny.

The two Government detectives are Peter Sullivan and Michael Collins. They say they found Cohen in a Chinatown opium resort. He told them his name was Murphy and that he was a business man. They followed Cohen to Gardner's home. Inside they searched for opium and found jewelry with the tag of the store still attached. The management of the store was informed and yesterday the two men were arrested by Detectives Brenicke and Murphy of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The detectives say Gardner admitted that he had sold much jewelry for Cohen. The police assert that Cohen confessed he had robbed his employers to get opium.

WATERSPOUT 600 FEET HIGH

Three Smaller Ones Sighted by the Cedric 300 Miles Out.

The passengers on the White Star liner Cedric, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had the unusual experience of seeing four waterspouts on Thursday, the largest of which was described by the officers as being 600 feet high.

At 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Cedric was about 380 miles east of Sandy Hook, a waterspout was sighted about five miles away on the starboard, traveling east-southeast. Another smaller spout was sighted a few minutes later which did not appear to have any end that could be seen. To the right of it two other waterspouts were seen moving in the same direction; but smaller than the first one sighted.

An electric storm broke, and the vivid forked lightning lit up the black clouds as they passed over the waterspouts and showed the dense volume of water clearly to the passengers and crew. The officers said that it was the biggest waterspout they had ever seen in the Atlantic, and added that it was in sight for two hours.

ABUSED IN SAN DOMINGO.

American Suffered Cruel Treatment While Under Arrest.

Henry F. Newell of Bradford, Penn., came back to New York from San Domingo yesterday with his brother, August W. Newell, and at the pier where the Clyde liner Algonquin landed them they told an amazing story of inhuman punishment inflicted upon August Newell by the San Domingo authorities According to the brother, he had been arrested and confined in the stocks for so long that he was nearly dead of starvation when his release finally came.

A cable was sent to Henry Newell, who hurried to San Domingo, obtained his brother's release, and then nursed him back to health. At times August Newell's condition was critical, and he was delirious for a long time. The two brothers went directly from the pier to the railroad station and left for Bradford.

OUTING FOR STILWELL.

Former Senator One of Six Convicts Sent to Gather Apples.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell was one of six convicts from Sing Sing prison who enjoyed an outing to-day. These men were sent to the farm of Charles J. Post, at Croton, to gather apples. Post, who is a friend of Warden Clancy, of the prison, suggested that some of the prisoners might enjoy a day in the open air.

This morning the convicts were sent in a wagon with a keeper and the warden to the farm. The convicts returned to Sing Sing just before dusk with much fine fruit.

POLAND WATER IS FAMOUS FOR its action on Kidneys and entire system. —Adv.

SULZER REMOVED; VOTE 43 TO 12; ATTACKS MURPHY AND THE COURT; GLYNN IS SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR

Sulzer Calls it "a Tammany Farce, a Political Lynching.'

MURPHY COURT OF INFAMY

Renews Charge of Plot and Asserts He Was Ousted for Not Obeying "Boss."

SAYS PECK LIED ON STAND

Accuses Ryan of Being a Willing Tool and Declares Morgenthau Was "Fooled."

NOW IN DEBT OVER $76,000

Has $11,000 in Bank, and That's All, He Says—Will Resume "People's Battle."

"USELESS" TO TAKE STAND

Knew Court Would Not Receive His Testimony—Stoical Over Removal—Mrs. Sulzer in Tears.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—At the close of the bitterest day in his life, William Sulzer, the ousted Governor of the State, gave to the public to-night the long-heralded statement embodying his defense, as follows:

In response to requests from friends throughout the State for some expression from me, I can only say at this time that I am glad my trial is over.

By virtue of a power beyond the present control of our electorate, I now hand back to the people the commission they gave me, and I hand it back to them untarnished and unsullied.

My lips have been sealed for weeks, during which time I have patiently submitted in silence to abuse and vilification. However, after stating my case to my counsel, and by their advice, on Aug. 11 I made the following statement:

"I deny that I used campaign contributions for personal use.

"I deny that I speculated in Wall Street or used money contributed for campaign purposes to buy stocks either in my own name or otherwise.

"I never had an account with Fuller & Gray or Boyer & Griswold. I never heard of the firms, do not know the members, and knew nothing about the transactions with these firms testified to before the Frawley Committee until recently threatened with exposure and the alleged transactions were brought to my attention by the Frawley Committee.

"The stock matter with Harris & Fuller was not a speculative account, but a loan account made upon stocks as collateral, which stocks had been acquired and paid for years before my nomination for the office of Governor and from other sources than Harris & Fuller.

"Certain checks given to me during the campaign were deposited to my personal account, and thereafter I paid the amount of such checks to the campaign fund.

"In filing my statements of receipts and disbursements with the Secretary of State I relied upon information furnished me by the persons in immediate charge of my campaign and in whom I had, and still have, the most implicit confidence, and I believed the statement furnished by them to me at the time to be accurate and true."

Not Disproved, He Says.

No legal evidence was adduced on the trial which disproved that statement. Subsequently, on Sept. 14, I gave out another statement, as follows:

"The stories that I am going to resign are false and malicious. The purpose in circulating them must be evident to any one. I am not going to resign. I am going to stand trial.

"I have said some hard things about some of the Senators and they have said some hard things about me; but this is a trial, not a political fight.

"They are both judges and jurors, and I believe most of them are large enough and honest enough to rise above any personal feeling they may entertain toward me because of what I have said about them, and do me justice."

These are the only statements or interviews I have made or given out since the Assembly, by the orders of "the Boss," passed the resolution of impeachment.

Of course, when I issued the last statement, on Sept. 14, I did not think Senator Wagner, Senator Frawley, Senator Ramsperger, Senator Sanner, Senator Brown, Senator Blauvelt and Senator Thompson would act as my jurors and judges, as they were either interested personally in my trial, or had acted as my prosecutors and condemned me before trial, or, on account of personal grievances, had expressed an opinion as to my guilt. The impropriety of these Senators voting for my conviction must be apparent and vitiates the judgment, because had they refused to vote—as a sense of decency should have induced them to do—I would not have been convicted on any one of the articles of impeachment.

"My Trial a Tammany Farce."

My trial, from beginning to end—so far as the Tammanyized part of the court was concerned—was a farce, political lynching, the consummation of a deep-laid political conspiracy to oust me from office. I am glad it is all over. I am tired of being calumniated, tired of being hunted and hounded, tired of trying to do my duty and being traduced.

The court ruled in everything against me and ruled out everything in my favor. The well-settled rules of evidence were thrown to the winds. A horse thief, in frontier days, would have received a squarer deal.

Mr. Murphy controlled the Assembly and "ordered" the impeachment. He controlled most of the members of the court and dictated its procedure, and wrote the judgment; he was the judge and the jury, the prosecutor and the bailiff.

The meetings of the court were in secret and behind closed doors. It was a star chamber proceeding, where the enemies of the State could work for my conviction undiscovered.

They called it the High Court of Impeachment, but history will call it "Murphy's high court of infamy." The trial was a human shambles, a libel on law, a flagrant abuse of constitutional rights, a disgrace to our civilization, and the verdict overturned the safeguards of liberty and the precedents of three centuries. The judgment will not stand the test of time. The future historian will do me justice and posterity will reverse the findings of the court.

There is a higher court than Murphy's—the court of public opinion. I appeal from Murphy's court of political passion to the calmer judgment of the future and the sober reflection of public opinion.

Threats by Murphy.

When I declined to obey the "orders" of the "boss" about patronage, when I refused to call off Hennessy and prevent further investigations of graft, and, finally, when I set in motion the wheels of the machinery of the courts to bring the criminals to justice and to stop the looting of the State, then, and not until then, did Mr. Murphy threaten me with degradation and with removal from office. From that day to this all that money,

Continued on Page 2.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn.

Sulzer for Congress or Assembly Proposed by New York Progressives

Progressives in two districts talked last night of nominating ex-Gov. Sulzer for Congress or the Assembly. In the Twentieth Congressional District it was suggested that he be nominated in place of Oscar S. Straus, who has declined the Progressive nomination, and in the Sixth Assembly District the Progressive leaders declared that in spite of the opposition of Francis W. Bird they would nominate him for the Assembly by petition.

In the Twentieth Congressional District no one would admit last night that action had been taken, but there were rumors that a telegram had been sent to Mr. Sulzer offering the nomination to him.

M. Huerlenstein of the Committee on Vacancies said last night that it was the intention of the committee to nominate Mr. Sulzer, but Jacob R. Schiff, another member, said that the committee had not yet decided just what to do.

"I do not know anything about a telegram being sent to Mr. Sulzer," said Mr. Schiff. "There are several candidates for the place, and I do not care to say if Mr. Sulzer is being considered. The committee will not meet to name a candidate in place of Mr. Straus until Monday night.

"We are certainly going to nominate Mr. Sulzer," said Huerlenstein last night. "We believe, as others do, that he has been made the 'goat' of Tammany Hall, and we are going to nominate him and give 'Jim' Frawley a black eye."

Progressive County Chairman Francis W. Bird admitted that there had been some talk among the Progressive committeemen from the Twentieth District of nominating Mr. Sulzer, but he said he did not take the matter seriously.

Inquiries made at Albany showed, however, that the matter had gone further than Mr. Bird would admit. Chester C. Platt, Mr. Sulzer's secretary, said that he had already received a message from Mr. Schiff offering him the nomination.

"I can say for Mr. Sulzer," went on Mr. Platt, "that he will not consider anything that would make it necessary for him to enter a general campaign. Mr. Sulzer's interests are too closely bound up with the affairs of this State to permit such activities."

The nomination in the Sixth Assembly District, if it is put through to-night, will come as a result of the trouble between the Republicans and the Progressives over the Aldermanic and Assembly nominations. The Sixth District has been giving more trouble to the party managers than almost any other, as the Progressive organization there has considered that it has been neglected and badly treated in the past.

There was a meeting called last night at 100 Avenue C, near Seventh Street, at which Francis W. Bird and David Goldstein were to make a final effort to make the district leader, Max Steindler, withdraw from his candidacy for the Aldermen and to obtain the indorsement of the Republican candidate. When the meeting was called to order Mr. Steindler sprung the idea of nominating Mr. Sulzer for the Assembly. He had just come back from Albany, he said, and there he had seen Mr. Sulzer and had urged on him the necessity of taking the nomination.

"Gov. Sulzer," he said, "feels inclined to do it and I believe that if the people want him he will run."

The suggestion was received with enthusiasm which spread to a meeting on the floor below, in which Aaron J. Levy, Tammany candidate for Municipal Judge, was holding forth to his supporters. They were as excited at the idea as the Progressives, and a demonstration for the deposed Governor broke in on the praises of Tammany.

There seemed last night some doubt as to the residential qualifications of Mr. Sulzer, but in their enthusiasm the Progressives brushed all such matters aside. The Committee on Vacancies will meet to-night at 10:30 o'clock and will then take action.

Removal Vote Does Not Bar Sulzer from Holding Future Office.

FOUR ACQUITTAL BALLOTS.

High Court Unanimously Finds Sulzer Not Guilty on Remaining Impeachment Counts.

CULLEN SWEARS GLYNN IN

New Governor, in Statement, Promises "Economical, Clean, Orderly" Government.

NOT TO BE A FACTIONIST

Assumes Responsibility for His Policy, "Since It Shall Be My Policy."

WAGNER MOVES UP ALSO

Now Lieutenant Governor—Frawley or Murtaugh May Be Chosen Senate President Pro Tem.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Martin H. Glynn is now Governor of the State of New York. The duties of that high office and its grave responsibilities were shifted to his shoulders more than two months ago when the Assembly voted to impeach William Sulzer. The title became his at 11:56 A. M. to-day, when the decree of the High Court of Impeachment removing Mr. Sulzer from office was promulgated in open court by Presiding Judge Edgar M. Cullen. Four minutes later, at noon sharp, the Court of Impeachment adjourned sine die, its work done.

The vote on Mr. Sulzer's removal from office in the Court of Impeachment stood 43 to 12. Presiding Judge Cullen, who had stood with Mr. Sulzer on preceding roll calls involving the charges contained in the articles of impeachment, was excused from voting on this question, as was Senator Gottfried H. Wende of Erie, one of Mr. Sulzer's stanchest supporters. All the Judges of the Court of Appeals, except Judge Cullen, voted to oust Mr. Sulzer from office.

The High Court voted unanimously not to disqualify Mr. Sulzer from holding office in the future. In this instance, too, the Presiding Judge refrained from voting.

Acquitted on Four Final Counts.

Before the final questions were answered, the Court of Impeachment, at a session that lasted a little more than an hour, had taken a vote on Articles V., VI., VII., and VIII. of the impeachment. Article V. charged Mr. Sulzer with dissuading Frederick L. Colwell from obeying the subpoena of the Frawley Committee. Article VI. charged the respondent with larceny in using contributions made to his campaign last Fall for the purpose of stock speculation. Article VII. charged him with abuse of his veto power in attempts to influence the political action and the vote of members of the Legislature in relation to his Direct Primaries bill. Article VIII. charged him with using his office to influence the prices of securities on the Stock Exchange while he himself was speculating in stocks. On all these charges Mr. Sulzer was acquitted by unanimous vote of the High Court.

The charges on which he was found guilty and ousted from office were contained in the first, second, and fourth articles of the impeachment. The first charged violation of the Corrupt Practices Act in filing a false statement of campaign receipts and expenditures, the second charged perjury in swearing that this statement was true. The fourth article charged him with suppressing evidence wanted by the Frawley Committee.

Mr. Sulzer was prepared for the verdict and received it calmly. He was at the "People's House" at the time, surrounded by members of his "Kitchen Cabinet" and other friends. Mrs. Sulzer, when she learned that the High Court had voted her husband out of office, wept bitter tears.

Mr. Sulzer to-night made public his long-heralded statement, which he had declared would clear him in the eyes of the public of every suspicion of wrongdoing. To his friends the statement was a disappointment. It denounced Charles F. Murphy and the High Court of Impeachment and contained general denials.

Mr. Sulzer has said nothing for publication regarding his future plans.

Glynn, Sworn In, Announces Policy.

Interest at the capital now centres on the coming administration of Gov. Glynn. Edgar M. Cullen, as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, administered the oath of office to Mr. Glynn this afternoon. Before he was sworn, Mr. Glynn made public a statement in which he pledged himself to the people's service, and promised the State an economical, clean, orderly, and efficient administration, as well as one free from factional squabbles of his own making. The statement follows:

This is not an occasion for exultation and I have no such feeling. To me it is an occasion of solemnity, mixed with sadness. I am charged with the duties of Governor, not through any act or desire of mine, but because the law, which I have sworn to uphold, imposes the obligation upon me under the distressing circumstances of the situation that has arisen.

However, now that the Court for the Trial of Impeachment has rendered its judgment and thereby, under the mandate of the Constitution of our State,

the powers and duties of the office of Governor devolve upon me, I must take up the work of the office free from the limitations which existed from the impeachment to the conclusion of the impeachment trial. The office must now be administered under a policy for which, as it shall be my policy, I assume the responsibility.

My earnest endeavor shall be to give to the people of the State an honest, peaceful, progressive and wise conduct of their public affairs. I will insist upon a business administration, which means an economical, clean, orderly and efficient transaction of the State's business.

I will not be a factionist. I will not devote the time which I owe to the State to partisan politics, within or outside of my own party. I keenly appreciate the high responsibilities that it is my duty to meet and to discharge, and I will try to give an administration in keeping with the genius of our people and the dignity of the State.

To the accomplishment of this purpose I promise my best efforts. With God's help, I will faithfully execute and see to the execution of the laws of this great State, with an eye single to the welfare of the sovereign people whom I serve. Their welfare, the dignity and honor, and well-being of the State shall be the aim of all my efforts, the goal for which I will unfalteringly strive. To achieve this purpose I seek the advice and ask the support of all my fellow-citizens.

Hearty Democratic Support.

The legislative leaders who were here to-day were profuse in declaring that Mr. Glynn would have the hearty support of the Democratic majority in the Legislature, and that they did not look for any differences like those which marked the administration of Sulzer.

The Legislature will on Wednesday evening to pass on a few remaining fiscal and administrative measures and then probably will take a recess until after election. It is probable that Gov. Glynn will send his first batch of nominations to the Senate on Wednesday night. The character of his nominees is looked forward to with much curiosity at the capital.

With Mr. Glynn Governor, Robert F. Wagner, the youthful President pro tem of the Senate, will move up automatically to the position of Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Thus the Senate, when it next meets, will be called upon to elect another Temporary President. Senator James J. Frawley, who was Chairman of the Investigating Committee which gathered most of the evidence used for the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer, and John F. Murtaugh of Elmira, both have been discussed for the place. Mr. Frawley is an out-and-out Tammany man, while Senator Murtaugh has been known as somewhat of an independent. It seems probable that the mantle of Wagner will fall upon Frawley.

RAPID VOTING AT THE LAST.

Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 Fail by Unanimous Voice of the Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—In deliberations and voting that occupied exactly one hour, the High Court of Impeachment this morning rendered judgment, finding William Sulzer guilty of three of the articles of impeachment charged against him, and removing him from office. In contrast to yesterday's session, when nearly every member of the court explained his vote, the voting to-day proceeded so rapidly that it became a physical impossibility for the presiding Judge to rattle off fast enough the prescribed formula:

"Judge (or Senator) how say you, is the respondent guilty or not guilty as charged in this article?"

By resolution of the court, it was voted to exempt Judge Cullen from repeating the question to each member of the court, and to allow the Judges and Senators merely to vote guilty or not guilty, as the clerk of the court called their names.

It was 10:56 o'clock when the High Court of Impeachment was called to order, after the Senate had formally met and voted an adjournment of its own session till Wednesday.

Every Judge and Senator present at the final session beginning was on hand to-day. The galleries were crowded with men and women who knew that the end of the long trial was in sight.

Members of the families of some of the Senators and Judges of the Court of Appeals occupied the front seats in the galleries. John Popp, a former clerk of Stephen J. Stilwell, the ex-Senator now serving a sentence in prison, was an interested spectator at the trial.

The Judges and Senators had filed into the Senate Chamber briskly, and after the crier had opened court, Chief Judge Cullen turned to Patrick E. McCabe, clerk of the court, and said:

Article 5 Fails.

"The clerk will read the fifth article."

Mr. McCabe read that article charging William Sulzer with a violation of Section 2441 of the penal law in dissuading the witness, Frederick L. Colwell, from testifying under subpoena before the Frawley Committee.

"Call the roll," said the Presiding Judge.

It required exactly four minutes to call the roll on Article V and to acquit Mr. Sulzer of the charge therein, by unanimous vote of the fifty-seven members of the court.

It was merely a continuous calling of names of members. So fast was the work that the Presiding Judge could hardly keep up and more than once he got a bit tangled up in his enunciation.

At 11:06 o'clock Clerk McCabe announced that the vote was "Not guilty, 57," and Judge Cullen said:

"The respondent under the vote as announced by the Clerk is not guilty of the charges contained in this article. Read the sixth article."

The Clerk read the sixth article, charging William Sulzer with larceny in appropriating campaign contributions. Mindful of the difficulty of repeating the formula when the voting was so rapid, Senator Robert F. Wagner moved that, inasmuch as there was practical unanimity on the three articles now to be voted on, the Court excuse the Presiding Judge from repeating the question in each case, and that the members merely vote as their names were called. This was done.

This vote, too, was unanimously not guilty.

There were a few brief explanations of votes by some of the Senators and Judges. Senator Argetsinger considered the offence charged an immoral one, but under the circumstances not impeachable. Judge Bartlett explained that he voted not guilty because the acts charged in the article did not constitute larceny in any legal sense. Senator Brown voted similarly because the allegations lacked correspondence with the proof and "The acts proved lap over on to other articles under which the respondent has already been found guilty." Senator Bussey, in explaining his vote, said:

"While the offence which has been committed by the Governor under this article is unnamed, in the common parlance of the street it is designated as panhandling."

Judge Collin said: "Mr. Presiding Judge, I hold that the disposition made by William Sulzer of the contributions made to him for campaign purposes, although highly dishonorable when considered apart from the false statement in regard to them, do not have that degree of moral turpitude which is essential to constitute it an impeachable offense. For that reason and for those stated in my written statement, I vote not guilty."

Judge Cullen Explains.

In explaining his own vote, Presiding Judge Cullen said:

"I vote not guilty; but, as I have already said, I find that the respondent took advantage of the occasion of his nomination to collect and receive large sums of money, substantially all of which was received by him to aid in his election, and converted them to his own use for the purpose of enriching himself. But I believe that this was not larceny; I do not think it is really a debatable question. It is doubtful, to say the least, whether he might not have been legally entitled to do it. Dishonorable it is in the highest degree, but it reall yis not illegal, and certainly it is not criminal."

Senator McClelland said: "In voting as I do I merely wish to say that a description of the act included in this article would bankrupt the English language to find an adequate definition, and I have taken the liberty that our language permits to improvise, in my humble way, a definition of this act. I have designated it as 'candidatial mendicancy.' I vote not guilty."

Senator Sage said that having found the defendant guilty on Articles I. and II. in which the real wrong of false accounting of the campaign fund was committed, he deemed the present article could be dispensed with and so voted not guilty.

Refers to Stilwell Case.

Senator Thompson in explaining his vote made reference to the conviction of ex-Senator Stilwell for bribery and said: "I think this article was drawn wrong. The word larceny as it appears in it should have been replaced by another word. I believe, with special reference to the testimony of the witness, Meany, that this act committed by the Governor was no different than the act committed by a certain Senator in which he spent considerable time walking up and down one of the corridors of this Capitol and obtained $250 for a friend. In this case the candidate for Governor received $10,000. Of course Meany is a clever man. He had no business at Albany or anywhere else except to lend to deserving persons about to receive power money with no security and no memorandum. The experience learned by the candidate for Governor from the man he selected led him to perform the same operations on the witness Riley to the extent of $26,500.

"I wish this article contained the language that I think it ought to have contained, but inasmuch as it does not, and simply makes the one charge of larceny, I feel that I cannot vote guilty, and therefore vote not guilty."

At 11:26 o'clock, Clerk McCabe announced the vote as 57 for not guilty and none opposed. It had taken exactly twenty minutes to free Mr. Sulzer of the charge in this article.

Frawley Fails to Vote.

Article VII., charging Mr. Sulzer with coercing Legislators into voting for his Primary bill, was next voted on, and the charge under this article also was dismissed in four minutes. The vote, however, stood 56 to 0, Senator Frawley being excused from voting. He explained afterward that he had been unwilling to vote guilty, although he was present at the time when Mr. Sulzer spoke to Senator Hiscock about giving his vote for the Primaries bill, and tried to use undue influence to obtain it.

Similarly, Senator Brown, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, in explaining his vote, said:

"The attitude of the court upon this subject is an avoidance of its capacity to detach itself from knowledge obtained outside the record. If you should interrogate the Senators you would probably find that at least three-fourths of them felt that the charges made in this article were matters of such notorious information that they believed them completely, but no man has suggested it, and I am grateful to the court that no man has acted as though any information obtained outside the record would in any way influence him in relation to this or any other article.

"I am going to vote not guilty upon this article, but I hope that the information contained in the press, which must be spread throughout the State, of the practices in this regard may not serve to encourage any future executive that any such practices will be indorsed in this State."

The vote of acquittal on the charge in Article VII. was announced five minutes after the voting began.

Acquitted of Article VIII.

Mr. Sulzer was acquitted of the charge of Article VIII., that he had used his influence as Governor to affect current prices of stocks through the introduction and subsequent withdrawal of the recent Stock Exchange bills, and again the vote was unanimous. It occupied only ten minutes.

In explaining his vote on this article, Minority Leader Brown of the Senate said: "Some seventeen bills affecting the Stock Exchange and trading upon the Stock Exchange were introduced by direction of the Governor in the last Legislature. Several of them affected seriously the conduct of business of the Stock Exchange, and it was not unlikely that they would affect the prices of stocks. What was my emotion, I need not say, when I discovered that at the time these bills were placed before us and were pending before us in the Legislature, the Governor was receiving dunning from his stock brokers to make good deficiencies in his account. And when he received contributions prior to his election they were hastened by his confidential messengers to make good those accounts, and that those accounts existed and continued from the time of the introduction of the bills down to long after the adjournment of the Legislature.

"The matter has not been well developed by the evidence owing to difficulties, probably by counsel, and I think I have no right to resort to the knowledge I have outside of the record, and I vote not guilty."

Hypocricy, Says Foley.

Senator James J. Foley, said: "The respondent seized upon certain issues which he thought were popular in certain parts of the State, when he knew that he had committed certain wrongs, which wrongs were exposed in the evidence here. In doing that he was guilty of hypocrisy and all that may be condemned in the actions of a demagogue. But I do not think that he was guilty of the specific allegations charged in Article VIII. I, therefore, vote not guilty."

Senator Thompson, said: "I think on the merits the Governor has not been shown to be guilty of the acts charged. As I see it, his operations in the stock market as distinguished from his legislative acts—his legislative acts were against his personal interests. I vote not guilty."

Senator Wagner said: "During the course of the progress of the so-called Stock Exchange bill I was brought in contact with the Governor very largely. I shall spare the respondent at this time, giving my personal views, or at least the views I entertained when the revelations with reference to the Stock Exchange transactions became public. I, however, must vote upon this article, according to the evidence at this trial, and upon that I vote not guilty."

Tone of Ceremony Changes.

The voting on these four articles of impeachment had been so rapid that nothing of solemnity attached to the procedure. Now, when the articles were all disposed of and the main questions of the impeachment trial were to be decided, the tone of the ceremony changed vastly. There was a hush over the Senate Chamber, court and galleries alike, as Chief Judge Cullen announced:

"The respondent, having been convicted of the first, second, and fourth articles of impeachment, it now becomes necessary that the court should determine on the judgment to be passed on such conviction. Under the rules the first question is: 'Shall the respondent be removed from office?' If there is no objection the vote on that proposition will be taken in the same manner as the preceding vote, but the gentlemen instead of saying yes or no, will please say whether they vote for removal from office or not.

"As I am one of the minority who did not vote for conviction, I pray to be excused from voting on the subject. Call the roll, Mr. Clerk."

There was a solemn silence, as Clerk McCabe, in a very slow and impressive voice, read the prescribed question:

"Shall William Sulzer be removed from his office of Governor of this State for the cause stated in the articles, of the charges preferred against him upon which you have found him guilty?"

43 to 12 for Removal.

One by one the members of the High Court arose, and with voices betraying emotion, pronounced the words that should remove or retain William Sulzer in office. In the case of one or two of the Senators, his most bitter enemies, the word that pronounced the impeached official's doom, sounded like the click of a revolver trigger. There were 43 votes for removal and 12 against it. Judge Cullen and Senator Wende were excused from voting.

Senator Duhamel, one of Mr. Sulzer's most zealous supporters, was the only one who explained his negative vote. He read from a paper as follows:

"The legal points in this impeachment seem very simple. Articles I. and II. charged unlawful acts committed before the respondent took office, and the Constitution does not provide for impeachment, but did during half the existence of the commonwealth specifically declare against impeachment under such circumstances, and in some 48 precedents not one was impeached under such charges, but the nearest approach was the Barnard case, where the acts were committed in the first term of office, but during the period he continued to hold office. It was admitted that this conviction was the establishment of a new precedent in law.

"With regard to Article IV., there it is again that a new precedent was being established in practically amending an article of impeachment or an indictment."

The twelve men casting their votes against the removal of Mr. Sulzer:

Senators Duhamel, (Ind. Dem.:) Emerson, (Rep.:) Heacock, (Rep.:) McKnight, (Dem.:) O'Keefe, (Dem.:) Palmer, (Prog.:) Peckham, (Dem.:) Seeley, (Dem.:) Stivers, (Rep.:) Thomas, (Rep.:) Wheeler, (Dem.,) and Whitney, (Rep.)

Save His Future Status.

"The next resolution to be submitted now, gentlemen," said the Presiding Judge, "is, Shall William Sulzer be disqualified to hold any office of honor or trust or profit under this State? Under that you may vote the same as you did on the previous one, yes or no."

Clerk McCabe read the question and called the roll. Presiding Judge Cullen again asked to be excused from voting on the question: The vote otherwise was unanimous against future disqualification from office. Only a few of the members of the court explained their vote in this regard. Senator Boylan said:

"I feel that I would not like to be in a position of saying to a man that the doors of opportunity are forever barred against him, because I have always felt that, no matter to what depth a man has fallen, there is always hope for his ultimate redemption, and for the further reason that I believe the people of this State should decide this question, I vote no."

Judge Hiscock said: "I believe this question of the future of this respondent, with reference to holding office, should be left to the people themselves, who have the power and who have the right to pass on that question. Therefore I vote no."

Senator Thompson said: "This defendant has been convicted for acts which the people did not and could not have known at the time of his election. I think the question of the future disqualification should be left to the people, they now being in possession of the facts."

It was 11:55 when the clerk announced the result of the roll call, 56 against disqualification from office.

Cullen Pronounces the Verdict.

Then again there was an impressive hush over the assemblage. It was broken by the voice of the Presiding Judge speaking vigorously and quickly, and once more with the note that time and again had shown the proud yet stern sense of duty he felt in connection with the high privilege that was his in officiating on this momentous occasion.

"The respondent William Sulzer having been convicted by the vote of more than two-thirds of the members of this court on the first, second, and fourth articles of impeachment," he said, "and the court having resolved that for the offenses for which he has been convicted, the respondent be removed from office, it is the judgment of the court, and it is now the duty of the President to declare that for those offenses the said William Sulzer, Governor of the State, be, and he is hereby, removed from his said office as Governor."

It was then 11:56 o'clock.

FALL OF SULZER TOLD DAY BY DAY

Trouble Started When Governor Refused State Plum to Murphy's Partner, Gaffney.

OPEN BREAK WITH TAMMANY

Vermont "Perjury" Expose and Philadelphia Breach of Promise Suit Followed by Impeachment.

March 10.—Gov. Sulzer removed C. Gordon Reel as State Superintendent of Highways, and it was reported that Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy had asked the Governor to name his partner in the contracting business, James E. Gaffney, as Reel's successor.

March 11.—Charles F. Murphy hotly denied that he had asked Gov. Sulzer to appoint Mr. Gaffney Superintendent of Highways. Politicians saw in the statement an indication of an impending break between Sulzer and Murphy.

March 12.—Report of a break between Sulzer and Murphy was general. It was reported that the Tammany leader had used threats with the Governor to have Gaffney appointed. It was said that Murphy had sent to the Governor this ultimatum: "Gaffney or war."

March 17.—James E. Gaffney called upon Gov. Sulzer at the Waldorf as an emissary from Murphy. Gaffney denied that Murphy had backed him for the State highway job. Friends of both Murphy and Sulzer said the fight was on.

March 19.—Gov. Sulzer and Murphy met at Murphy's home in the city, but their fight was not patched up. Sulzer denied meeting the Tammany boss, but the latter's friends told how the meeting was arranged.

March 21—Gov. Sulzer planned to issue a statement, which his friends called "a proclamation of political emancipation."

March 22—Gov. Sulzer received hundreds of letters and telegrams applauding his programme of independence.

Sulzer "No Rubber Stamp."

March 25—Gov. Sulzer, in a speech before the Democratic editors of the State, said he would be independent of any organization. He said: "No man, no party, no organization can make me a rubber stamp. I am the Governor. Let no man doubt that."

April 7—It was reported that Sulzer's friends were deserting him because of evidence that he was willing to "dicker" with Tammany. Deadlock between the Governor and the Senate over appointments.

April 8—Gov. Sulzer showed he was still determined to fight Tammany by sending a special message to the Legislature recommending a new direct primary law to abolish the State Convention.

April 17—Tammany Legislature determined to fight Gov. Sulzer on his Direct Primary bill.

April 21.—Gov. Sulzer named John N. Carlisle for Commissioner of Highways and John H. Delaney for Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, many seeing in the latter appointment a plan of the Governor to effect a truce with Murphy.

April 22.—Tammany legislators decided to defeat all Sulzer bills and hold up his appointments.

April 24—Tammany legislators stirred to anger by Gov. Sulzer vetoing the Blauvelt Direct Primary bill.

April 26.—Gov. Sulzer threatened to drive from public life all Democratic County Chairmen who should oppose him.

April 28.—Caucus of Democratic Senators decided to oppose the Sulzer Direct Primary bill, and the Governor announced that he would stump the State in its favor.

April 30.—Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill overwhelmingly defeated in the Senate. Tammany Senators planned to further humiliate the Governor.

May 1.—Gov. Sulzer's bill also beaten in the Assembly, and the Governor planned a State speaking tour and made ready for reprisals by use of patronage.

May 3.—Legislature adjourned, but Gov. Sulzer announced that he would call it back in extra session.

Strikes at Patrick E. McCabe.

May 16.—Gov. Sulzer struck a blow at Patrick E. McCabe, the Albany County Democratic leader, by recognizing Daniel J. Dugan as leader. He threatened to treat Charles F. Murphy and other Democratic leaders in the same way.

May 19.—Gov. Sulzer started on his State speaking tour, advocating his direct primary bill, and used patronage threats against his enemies.

June 4.—Democratic Senators turned on Sulzer and accused him of illegally using his veto power and his patronage in his fight for his primary bill.

June 14.—Gov. Sulzer wound up his direct primary campaign in New York City. He attacked Murphy bitterly and likened him to Tweed.

June 16—Patrick E. McCabe issued an attack on Gov. Sulzer declaring that Mr. Sulzer had four secret conferences with Murphy while posing as a foe of the bosses.

June 17—Gov. Sulzer replied to McCabe's attack, but was silent on the charge that he had secretly visited Murphy.

June 18—McCabe, in another attack, threatened the Governor with exposures and hinted at a perjury case against him.

June 20—His foes told how Gov. Sulzer brought suit in Vermont in 1880 to recover $10,000 from a client and alleged he committed perjury there.

June 21—Gov. Sulzer denied that he ever was threatened with a suit for perjury and charged Murphy with being behind a conspiracy to discredit him. He said Murphy was too cowardly to come out in the open and that he was done with him forever.

Murphy Defies Sulzer.

June 22—Murphy issued a statement defying Gov. Sulzer to produce evidence of a conspiracy. He also denied that he had tried to have the Governor appoint James E. Gaffney as Highway Commissioner.

June 24—Gov. Sulzer's direct primary bill again defeated in the Assembly. Tammany legislators denounced the Governor, calling him "the Judas of the Democratic party" and a "traitor."

June 25—Senate again rejected the Governor's primary bill. The Legislature adopted a resolution conferring upon the Frawley Committee, which had been formed to investigate the conduct of the State departments under the Sulzer administration, specific powers to probe the Sulzer campaign fund and the Governor's alleged use of patronage and the veto power in his direct primary fight.

July 1—Suit for breach of promise of marriage brought against Gov. Sulzer by Miss Mignon Hopkins. The Governor said it was a further plan of his enemies to discredit him.

July 15—The Frawley Committee began its investigation of the State Department of Prisons. Gov. Sulzer refused to obey subpoenas issued by the committee or to produce documents.

July 17—Several anti-Sulzer Assemblymen testified before the Frawley Committee that Gov. Sulzer promised them favors if they would support his primary bill.

Sulzer Hears of "Murder Plot."

July 25—Gov. Sulzer's friends announced that the Sulzer-Murphy war would continue until "either Gov. Sulzer or his arch enemy, Murphy, bites the political dust." The Governor said he had heard of a plot to murder him.

July 27—Gov. Sulzer warned the Frawley inquirers that they could not begin a partisan inquiry into his campaign fund without legislative action. The Governor planned to block every move of the committee.

July 30—The Frawley Committee unearthed the fact that two checks aggregating $3,500 had been contributed to the Sulzer campaign for which the Governor had made no return in his sworn statement filed with the Secretary of State under the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act. It was rumored for the first time that an attempt was to be made to have the Governor impeached. The Governor replied that it was a Tammany plot and that campaign contributions "through the bagman" had been made direct to Murphy.

Aug. 6—The Frawley Committee met in New York and continued to trace campaign contributions to Gov. Sulzer. The evidence showed that the Governor bought Wall Street stocks shortly after his nomination. New checks were produced, showing that additional contributions of $5,000 had been made to his campaign fund which had not been accounted for.

Aug. 7.—It was announced that definite steps looking to the removal of Gov. Sulzer from office would be taken when the Legislature reconvened. More unaccounted-for checks were produced before the Frawley Committee.

Aug. 8—Evidence that Gov. Sulzer used campaign cash to buy stocks was produced before the Frawley Committee. Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy prepared a speech demanding the impeachment of the Governor by the Legislature. Gov. Sulzer refused to explain.

To Fight on Technicalities.

Aug. 9—Gov. Sulzer planned to fight impeachment on technicalities. He held that he would not be impeached by the existing special session of the Legislature or for acts committed before taking office.

Aug. 10—After an all-night conference with his lawyers Gov. Sulzer issued a sweeping denial of the charges against him. He denied that he used any campaign contributions for his personal use, that he speculated in Wall Street, or that he used money contributed for campaign purposes to buy stocks either in his own name or otherwise.

Aug. 11—The Legislature adopted a scathing report of the Frawley Committee and a resolution calling for the impeachment of the Governor for "willful and corrupt conduct in office and for high crimes and misdemeanors" was introduced in the Assembly by Majority Leader Levy.

Aug. 12—While the Assembly was still debating the Levy resolution calling for the impeachment of the Governor a story was circulated that Mrs. Sulzer, wife of the Governor, had used her husband's campaign contributions without his knowledge to invest in stocks. Minority Leader Hinman pleaded in the Assembly for delay on the impeachment resolution. At a session extending into the early morning of Aug. 13 the Assembly voted, 79 to 45, to impeach the Governor, many members having to be awakened to vote.

Aug. 13—The Assembly Board of Managers presented to the Senate the Articles of Impeachment, and Mr. Sulzer's trial was set for Sept. 18. Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn automatically became acting Governor, but Mr. Sulzer refused to recognize the impeachment vote and remained in charge of the Capitol.

Aug. 14—Mr. Sulzer refused to give up possession of the executive suite in the Capitol building or the Governor's privy seal. It was reported that he intended to prosecute Murphy for coercing the Assembly to impeach him.

Aug. 18—Attorney General Carmody handed down a decision that, legally, Lieut.-Gov. Glynn was acting Governor.

Aug. 22—It was shown that William Sulzer, when a Congressman, was the confidential friend, adviser, and associate of members of a Cuban contracting firm which profited from Government influence.

Legislature Recognizes Glynn.

Aug. 27—The Legislature recognized Mr. Glynn as Governor and received his messages.

Sept. 2—Mr. Sulzer issued a pardon to Joseph G. Robin.

Sept. 11—Supreme Court Justice Hasbrouck denied a writ to Robin on the ground that Mr. Sulzer had not the power to pardon him, as Sulzer was regularly impeached and was not exercising the functions of Governor at the time he issued the pardon.

Sept. 17—Several Assemblymen who voted for the impeachment were defeated at the up-State primaries. Mr. Sulzer predicted that the Court of Impeachment would be fair and that he would be acquitted.

Sept. 18—The Sulzer Court of Impeachment met and his counsel challenged the legality of the proceedings. The Assembly sent Sulzer's press agent, James C. Garrison, to the Albany County Penitentiary for contempt, Garrison having refused to retract the charge that four Assemblymen who had voted for the impeachment had been bought.

Sept. 19—The Court of Impeachment voted to excuse Senators who were challenged because they were members of the Frawley Committee. Sulzer recognized Glynn as Governor.

Sept. 22—The Court of Impeachment ruled, 51 to 1, that Sulzer's impeachment at the extra session of the Legislature was legal.

Sept. 24—The Court of Impeachment began to take testimony. Jacob H. Schiff and Henry Morgenthau testified that they contributed, the one $2,500, the other $1,000, to Sulzer, but not necessarily for campaign purposes.

Sept. 25—Mr. Schiff testified that Sulzer, through the latter's law partner, tried to return his gift after the Frawley inquiry had been begun, but that he refused to take it back.

Peck's Charge Against Sulzer.

Sept. 26—Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent of Public Works, testified that Sulzer urged him to commit perjury. More evidence regarding stock buying by Sulzer was brought out.

Oct. 1—The prosecution rested its case after the court had heard of many campaign gifts to Sulzer.

Oct. 6—The prosecution's case was reopened and Allan A. Ryan testified that Sulzer asked him to appeal to Senator Elihu Root and Republican State Chairman Barnes to have the impeachment proceedings called off. Ryan and Edward P. Meany testified each that he had loaned Sulzer $10,000 before election.

Oct. 7—Allan A. Ryan testified that Sulzer also asked him to appeal to Charles F. Murphy to have the proceedings dropped and that Sulzer had said, "I will do what's right."

Oct. 8—Sulzer's defense rested without the Governor having taken the stand.

Oct. 15.—The Impeachment Court decided to reopen argument on Sulzer's acts, being in doubt as to whether the testimony of Morgenthau, Ryan, and Peck was covered by the articles already under consideration.

Oct. 15.—The conviction of Sulzer was indicated by a vote of 41 to 16 on the first impeachment article. The vote upheld the charge that Sulzer suppressed knowledge of contributions to his campaign fund, and the testimony of Peck was admitted. The court decided not to send the disputed article back to the Assembly for amendment.

Oct. 16.—The court by formal vote decided Sulzer guilty on Articles I., II., and IV., but acquitted him on Article III.

Oct. 17.—By a vote of 43 to 12 the Court of Impeachment voted to remove William Sulzer from the office of Governor, he having been found guilty on three of the eight articles of impeachment. The Court unanimously decided against his disqualification from holding further office in the State. Martin H. Glynn, Lieut.-Governor, was sworn in as Governor.

GLYNN'S DAY OF TRIUMPH.

Sulzer's Conduct Toward Him Made Him a Bitter Foe.

Martin H. Glynn, who will become Governor upon the removal of William Sulzer, is physically and temperamentally the direct opposite of Mr. Sulzer. Of small stature, with twinkling eyes, a good-natured face and a well-developed sense of humor, he is utterly lacking in all bombastic qualities. From the date of his inauguration as Lieutenant Governor on January 1 last he sought to cooperate with Mr. Sulzer, but an absolute want of sympathy between the two men soon led to an estrangement.

Mr. Glynn, although not devoid of independence, is an organization man, and therefore was not attracted by Mr. Sulzer's views on direct primaries and other matters. He was an ardent advocate of the Hydro-Electric bill, and when Mr. Sulzer vetoed that measure Mr. Glynn was very angry. Therefore, when by the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer, Mr. Glynn became Acting Governor, the smouldering animosity between the two was kindled to a fire of bitter hatred. Mr. Sulzer refused to surrender the Executive offices to Mr. Glynn, and the latter chose to ignore the impeached Governor.

Martin H. Glynn was born forty-two years ago in the town of Kinderhook, in Columbia County, near the homesteads of Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and as a youth was employed as an assistant bookkeeper in a cotton mill, where he earned sufficient money to defray the cost of his college education. In 1890 he entered Fordham University and was graduated at the head of his class in 1894.

For a time Mr. Glynn chose journalism for his life work. He joined the staff of The Times-Union in Albany and advanced in a few years to the post of managing editor. In the meantime he had devoted himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1897. By reason of his forceful editorials and speeches, the young editor had become a figure in politics in Albany, and had acquired considerable prominence in the councils of the Democratic Party. In 1898 he was nominated and elected to Congress, where he served two terms and made an enviable record. During his service in Congress he was the youngest member of the House. President McKinley appointed him a member of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in 1901, and he was elected Vice President of that body.

In 1906 both the Democratic and Independence League Conventions nominated Mr. Glynn for State Controller, and he was elected with all of his running mates except William Randolph Hearst, who headed the bi-partisan ticket. His administration as Controller won the warm commendation of Gov. Charles E. Hughes. He divorced politics from the administration of his office and was especially active in searching out individuals and corporations who were evading their taxes and compelling them to pay up.

It was during the financial panic of 1907 that Mr. Glynn showed his executive and administrative ability to the best advantage. At that time the State had on deposit with the banks and trust companies of the State more than $22,000,000, about $10,000,000 of which was in institutions in New York City. At the first sign of the disturbance, Mr. Glynn hastened to New York and took charge of the situation in person. The millions of the State were permitted to remain on deposit and did much to relieve the strain of the situation. During the last year of his administration as Controller he collected in corporation and inheritance taxes $2,275,288.87 more than had been collected from the same sources in 1906.

At the Syracuse convention last Fall, Mr. Glynn was seriously considered as a candidate for Governor, but the party leaders thought Sulzer would make a stronger candidate.

MURPHY SILENT ON SULZER.

McCall Sorry for Sulzer—Barnes Praises the Verdict.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, would not discuss the verdict against William Sulzer yesterday, but he was at Tammany Hall all day, and he appeared to be in good humor.

"Have you anything to say regarding the verdict against Mr. Sulzer?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Why, no, I have nothing to say," he replied, as if the question had surprised him.

"Is there any truth in the report that you intend to resign as leader of Tammany Hall after the election?" was the next question.

"It's all bosh," was all Mr. Murphy would say.

All that Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, would say regarding the matter, was:

"I am very sorry. It is a matter of deep personal regret to me that such a misfortune should have overcome Mr. Sulzer."

When William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was asked to comment on the verdict, he said:

"The action of the Court of Impeachment must, and doubtless will, be accepted by the people of the State of New York, and Mr. Glynn has been inducted into the office of Governor without violence or disturbance.

"The court unquestionably acted with great wisdom when it left it within the power of the voters, in an orderly manner, in any community, to elect Mr. Sulzer to office if they so desire. To have disqualified him would noly have aroused justifiable antagonism, whereas Mr. Sulzer and his supporters are free to make such battle in the future within their rights as they may please."

John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, said of the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer:

"The court has found him guilty of the charges, and, of course, he should be removed if guilty. But the fact that he has been found guilty does not militate against the reason he was impeached. He was impeached, not for what he did, but for what he refused to do, as I have stated frequently. Tammany Hall knew of Sulzer's acts between the time he was nominated and the time he took his seat in the Governor's chair, and I know that they knew of them. Nothing would have happened if the Governor had not refused to do Murphy's bidding, and when he refused they removed him. The whole proceedings is just an illustration of the Tammany system working."

GIRL TWICE HELD UP.

Screams Rout First Footpads—Purse Taken the Second Time.

Miss Mary Cook, daughter of Mrs. John Cook of 10 Columbia Avenue, Brooklyn Hills, Queens, reports that she has twice been held up by footpads at Jamaica Avenue and Haven place, near her home, in the last few days. On the first occasion Miss Cook let out such vigorous screams that her assailants lost interest in the work in hand and beat a retreat.

On the second occasion, while Miss Cook was returning home with a young man whose name she declines to give, the footpads succeeded in getting her purse. Her companion put up a fight, and was badly beaten for his pains. The police refuse to give out any of the details.

ANOTHER TEACHER TRIED.

Mrs. Keene Up for Eight Months' Absence—Decision Reserved.

Mrs. Josephine Rice Keene, a teacher in Wadleigh High School, was tried this week before the Committee on High and Training Schools on charges of neglect of duty in absenting herself from school from Oct. 2, 1912, to May 28, 1913, on account of illness.

Owing to the fact that some of the members of the committee were absent from the hearing decision has been reserved.

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WOULD ABANDON FREE-TOLL PLAN

Adamson to Present Resolution Believed to Embody the President's View.

BRITAIN HAD HINT OF IT

Wilson Said to be Convinced Clause Violates Spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

METCALF HAS NEW SCHEME

Wants Canal Zone Governed by a Commission of Three—Proposal Finds No Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce in the last Congress, and will be re-elected to that position when the House assembles for the regular session in December, announced to-day that he would introduce a resolution to suspend the provision of the Panama Canal act permitting coastwise vessels of American register to pass through the canal without payment of tolls.

This announcement is the first positive indication of President Wilson's attitude toward the free tolls provision. Although Mr. Adamson did not say so, it is taken for granted that he will present his resolution at the instance of Mr. Wilson, with whom he has had several conferences lately.

Recent reports that the President intended to recommend in his annual message to Congress that the free tolls provision should be repealed, have met with evasive answers in some official quarters and in others with statements that were construed as denials of the reports. Congressman Adamson's announcement to-day appears to clear away the mystery and make it certain that the Wilson Administration agrees with those foreign nations that have contended that the granting of free tolls to American coastwise vessels was contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty which made possible the construction of the great Isthmian waterway.

Coincident with Mr. Adamson's announcement another important piece of information concerning the Panama Canal became known. It was learned from official sources that Richard L. Metcalf, the civilian member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who exercises the duties of civil Governor of the canal zone under the supervision of Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, had recommended to the War Department that the form of government for the Canal Zone provided in the Panama Canal act should be changed from a single headed administration to an administration under the control of a commission of three members.

The recommendation of Commissioner Metcalf is said to be rather embarrassing to the President and his advisers. Prior to his recent selection as civilian member of the Canal Commission, Mr. Metcalf was editor of the Commoner and confidential adviser of Mr. Bryan. The provisions of the Panama Canal act for the future government of the Zone after the completion of the canal under a Governor to be appointed by the President of the United States were advocated by Col. Goethals and accepted by a Democratic House and a Republican Senate and approved by a Republican President.

This legislation was regarded as entirely non-partisan. It was engineered through the House by Representative Adamson. The latter declined to discuss the recommendation of Commissioner Metcalf. He laughed away inquiries on the subject, and his whole attitude indicated that he had no sympathy with any attempt to repeal the Governmental provisions of the Adamson act as the Panama Canal law is called.

Commissioner Metcalf forwarded his proposals through Col. Goethals as the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Mr. Metcalf's chief. It is understood that Col. Goethals made no comment but informed the War Department that when he found it convenient to do so he would submit a memorandum in which the proposals would be discussed.

From what was said to-day there is some reason to believe that there is friction between Col. Goethals and Commissioner Metcalf. Mr. Metcalf's title of Civil Governor is complimentary, as officially he is designated merely as a member of the Canal Commission. He proposes that the Panama Railroad, the Panama Steamship Company, and the commissary department operated for the benefit of canal employes, shall be leased to private contractors, and not further maintained under Government control. The views of President Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison in regard to the plan could not be ascertained to-day.

As regards Chairman Adamson's canal toll proposal, previous discussion of the matter in Congress indicates that there will be strong opposition to it. Objection at that time was strong in the Senate and was not confined to party lines, Democrats being as insistent as Republicans in upholding the right of the United States to exempt American coastwise vessels from the payment of canal tolls.

Mr. Adamson's resolution will propose that the suspension shall continue until it is ascertained whether the canal operation can be self-supporting without the imposition of tolls on American coastwise vessels. It was said to-day that ten years probably would be necessary to arrive at this determination, which is another way of saying that the idea is to make the suspension permanent.

Some surprise has been expressed over the recent inactivity of the British Government in the matter, but this appears to be explained by the theory that an intimation was conveyed to Great Britain by the United States that the free tolls provision would never become operative. The reports that President Wilson had found a way to abrogate the free tolls provision came from London.

AUSTRIAN ARMY AROUSED.

Calls Canadian Pacific Activities Hostile to the Monarchy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Canadian Pacific affair is attracting considerable attention. Domiciliary visits have been paid to all nine of the Austrain offices of the company, and papers have been seized.

It appears that the army authorities have noticed lately a serious falling off in the number of recruits available from Galicia, which is said to be attributable to their emigration to Canada. The enemies of the Canadian Pacific have apparently succeeded in persuading the military authorities that the Canadian Pacific is alone responsible for this.

The attention of the Emperor and the heir presumptive was called to the matter during the Summer, and a fortnight ago the War Minister submitted a memorandum dealing with immigration, the last sentence of which, according to the Tageblatt, ran:

"The concession granted to the Canadian Pacific, its activity, and that of many immigration agents can in their consequences be described only as a deliberately organized attack on the defensive power of the monarchy."

The Emperor, it is said, inquired repeatedly how the investigation was proceeding.

No attempt has yet been made to obtain the release of Sam Altman on bail. For the time being the business of his Vienna agency is at a standstill, since the police have taken away his stock of tickets and his whole correspondence for purposes of investigation.

CLOSES CHURCH CLUB BAR.

St. Louis Official Stops Sale of Beer in a Sodality Building.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—St. Andrew's Catholic Church in the Luxemburg section will be required to close its "bar" by the order of Prosecuting Attorney Lashly.

The order means that the young men of the parish who have been in the habit of gathering at St. Andrew's Hall, adjoining the church edifice, to hold sodality meetings or to bowl or play other games, will not be permitted to enjoy the steins of beer which have been their lot.

Father Albert Mayer and Father Dickman, the pastor and his assistant, said to-day that while the church organization had recognized the sale of beer the club operated under a Government license.

The hall has bar fixtures on the second floor and in the basement. It also maintains bowling alleys and similar athletic paraphernalia. Meetings of the young men and of the sodality societies art held there. Luxemburg is an old German residence section.

INVITED TO BE ENVOY.

Prof. Droppers Has Offer of Mission to Greece from Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Garrett Droppers, Professor of Economics at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., has been asked to accept the post of Minister to Greece by President Wilson.

Prof. Droppers graduated at Harvard in 1887, was Professor of Political Economy at the University of Tokio for nearly ten years, President of the University of South Dakota for eight years, and went to Williams College in 1906. He is an intimate personal friend of the President.

Escaped Leper Back in Quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—George Hartman, who escaped from quarantine August 26 and on Thursday night returned to his home here from Mexico, where he declared he had been cured of what the city health authorities had pronounced leprosy, was returned to quarantine to-night. The chief vaccine officer of the Board of Health said Hartman had not been cured and that apparent temporary recoveries were a characteristic of the disease.

A Saks Label in an Overcoat or Suit at $25 is an inviolate guarantee of style!

If there is one thing that makes us warm up in cold type, it is a Saks garment at $25.

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Into its vigorous lines and its tailoring we have incorporated an imperishable individuality.

Perfection presides over its most infinitesimal detail, and distinction clings to it with all the tenacity of alimony!

And so long as we have the courage of our convictions and the clothes to support those convictions, we shall continue to reiterate this truth:—

That a Saks garment at $25 is the first word in the art of tailoring and the last word in the realm of style!

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BRYAN SAYS TRUST FEARS MONEY BILL

Measure Won't Hurt Legitimate Bankers, He Tells Iowa Audience.

ALDRICH'S ENMITY NEEDED

Says It Will Help Passage of Measure—Defends the Income Tax.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 17.—Secretary of State Bryan said here to-day in defense of the Wilson Administration that only the "money trust has anything to fear from the currency legislation pending before Congress." The legitimate banker, he added, had nothing to fear. Mr. Bryan was the principal speaker before the Iowa State Dairy Association Convention and the Congress of Cattlemen.

"For a generation the national banks have held the Government's money in return for contributions to campaigns and support of the Republican Party," he said. "The Currency bill is the most remarkable currency measure that we have ever had. It gives the bankers enough to make them happy and doesn't enable them to take enough to make the people miserable. There is one feature about this bill that should win the support of every banker doing a legitimate banking business. Heretofore it has been necessary to put up bonds to secure Government money, but by the provisions of the new bill the Government loans money without requiring bonds. It lets the regional bank take collateral from the banks within the zone, and the zone banks put their guarantee on the collateral. This enables the Government to put into a community more money than it takes out.

"The Government asks in return something that every banker should be willing to concede, namely, that the Government should issue the money itself. Why let the banks issue the money in times of peace, when the Government must issue it in time of trouble? The President has taken the position that the Government should issue the money, and I think he is right. I also believe the banks can very well concede this point, when they consider the benefits they receiv through not having to purchase bonds as security, and they will have to concede this point whether they want to or not. There is one point on which the bankers are divided. It is whether the board that conrtols the issue shall consist of bankers or Government officials."

Speaking of the income law, he continued:

"I have been called an anarchist for advocating the income tax more than for any one thing I have ever advocated. Because I favored a 2 per cent. tax with an exemption of $4,000, and no graduation, they called me a demagogue and a disturber of the peace, and accused me of trying to stir up the poor people against the rich. That is what they did 19 years ago, but this country is changed.

"When this bill passed the House it provided for an income tax running from one per cent to four, and when it got to the Senate, the Senate said it was not enough, for now we have a Democratic Senate, a Senate that comes from the people. We have an income tax ranging from 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. on an income of $500,000 or more.

"When that bill came to be passed there were men in this country who had advocated an income tax, who were willing to keep 80 per cent. on woolen goods and the old Payne-Aldrich bill rather than join with the Democrats to give a lower tariff and an income tax. I realize that while Western Republicans voted for the extortion rates of a higher tariff, an Eastern Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, right by Wall Street and the manufacturers, cast his lot with the plain people, and gave them a low rate on the necessities of life.

"Why did he do it? Because his heart is on his people's side. They could not come down and scare him. The man in his own State who had great factories and wanted a high tariff could not persuade him to take his stand with them, and let them collect tribute from the rest of the people.

"You have been shirking your duties and making the poor people bear the burdens you ought to bear. Now we will help them to reduce taxation and you must take some of that load upon yourselves."

Mr. Bryan stated that he believed the present tariff law would settle agitation on that subject for a generation at least. He said Nelson Aldrich's opposition to the Currency bill was necessary to effect the passage of the bill.

"Mr. Aldrich has done more than any other man in public life to make the Republican party a third party in this country," he said. "Bankers had a meeting in Boston the other day and the papers said that when the question was asked as to whether they should be controlled by a board of bankers, they all shouted: 'We think the banks ought to be controlled by bankers.'

"Do you know of any other class of society that wants to control itself? What would you think of a railroad that said: 'We must control the Interstate Commerce Commission, that controls us in the railroad business? Isn't it a respectable business? Isn't it a big business? But did you ever hear of railroad men claiming that they should control one-half of the Commerce Commission, one-third of the Commerce Commission, or one member of the Board? You never heard it. Do you know of any other busines sthat is regulated demanding to control the regulating board? If you ever thought you did, write it down and see how foolish you were after a few months.

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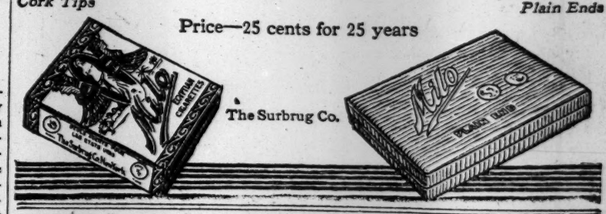

The Surbrug Co.

WILSON CAN'T HURRY SENATE ON CURRENCY

Realizes That Holding Idle House in Session Fails—Assent to Recess Likely.

PLANS TO AMEND BILL

House Democrats Fear Effect on Country of Thin Attendance Shown by Mann's Roll Calls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In an effort to expedite the Owen-Glass bill, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has decided to begin the consideration of the measure for amendment on Monday. This does not mean that hearings are to be shortened, but simply that the committee will try to formulate a general plan of amending the bill while the hearings continue. This course, it is known, will be highly agreeable to President Wilson, and will probably go far toward reconciling him to the delays already encountered by the bill.

Some members of the committee hope that by Oct. 27, the Monday following the end of the public hearings, the committee will be ready to proceed to the actual drafting of the revised measure. While others think more time will be required for thrashing out radical differences known to exist between the views of various Senators, the optomists hope that general differences will then be out of the way. Their plan is to sound sentiment in the Senate as soon as general principles are agreed on so as to be able to give the President some idea of the kind of opposition that may be expected and how long the debate will probably last.

There were indications to-day that President Wilson will abandon his insistence that the House of Representatives shall remain in session with nothing to do while the Senate Committee and the Senate itself are wrestling with the currency problem. Prominent members of the House predicted that an agreement, under which the House, with the consent of the Senate, would take a recess for several weeks, would be reached before the end of next week.

Within the past few days the President has come to realize that his efforts to hasten the currency legislation will not be successful. His desire that the House shall remain in session, although no legislative business is pending in that body, was based on the belief that this course would have a moral effect which would stir the upper branch of Congress to quicker action on the currency measure.

In the opinion of many Democrats, however, this policy has proved to be something of a boomerang. Not only has it failed to expedite the deliberations of the Senate Banking Committee, but it has served to call the attention of the country to the fact that the House leaders cannot keep enough Democratic Representatives in town to muster a quorum for the transaction of odds and ends of legislative business.

Representative Mann, the Republican leader of the House, has taken advantage of this situation by having a daily record made of the names and number of representatives who attend the sessions of the House. This has caused a good deal of worriment to his Democratic opponents, who are afraid that the voters will construe the meagre attendance as an indication of a lack of organization and an unwillingness of Democratic Congressman to attend to public business.

Mr. Mann showed a more reasonable disposition to-day, however, for he permitted the House to dispose of some unimportant bits of legislation. It was the understanding that the concession he made was due to the prospect of an agreement under which the House would take a recess while the Senate was at work on the currency question. Mr. Mann insists that the House shall either take a recess or keep a majority of its members in Washington.

From present prospects an agreement may be reached by which the House, with the consent of the Senate and the informal approval of President Wilson, who has no official voice in the matter, will take a recess from next Saturday until a date late in November.

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Silk Lined Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Three Button English Model

Custom tailored Suits of Cambridge gray cassimere, self-striped blue cheviot, brown Scotch tweed and Bannockburn cheviots; coat soft front, new rolling lapel and natural shoulder. Silk lined throughout.

21.50 Regular price $30.00

English Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Soft Roll Front, Natural Shoulders

Four-button patch pocket models of imported Tartan checks, pencil striped cassimere with contrasting hair line stripes; also olive or brown mixed cheviot, or navy serge, high cut vest, English model trousers.

18.50 Regular price $24.50

Chinchilla Overcoats

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Semi-form Fitting Model

Of imported chinchilla, with plaid back, in navy, Oxford or brown; yoke and sleeves Venetian lined.

19.75 Regular price $27.50

SPECIAL FOR (To-day) SATURDAY

Men's Satin Striped Shirts

Custom finished—13½ to 16½ neck.

Of mercerized pongee with Roman satin stripes; also shirts of woven or corded madras and pebble crepe, pleated or plain, with soft or laundered cuffs.

1.35 Regular price $2.00

Men's Knitted Silk Ties

Wide End or French Four-in-Hands.

Men's Ties of pure thread Silk, hand frame crochet or knitted, in a large variety of cross stripes in combinations of novelty colorings; also plain colors.

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SILENT AID TO LIFE SAVERS.

Two New York Women Secretly Make Annual Gifts of $500 Each.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Two checks for $500 each were received to-day by the Life Saving Service from two unnamed women in New York City, who ask that the money be used as Christmas gifts for "our friends along the coast."

For seventeen years the same women have contributed a like amount annually. Their total contribution for destitute and disabled surfmen and their families now amount to $17,000.

Softest Cleanser.

Synol, being an antiseptic liquid soap, is one of the softest, cleanest and most sanitary toilet cleansers that can be applied to the surface of the body. Newborn infants and aged people showing wrinkles of time find SYNOL a skin builder, soothing and refreshing.

SYNOL LIQUID SOAP

Cake soap rasps the skin and often conveys germs, is sometimes made of animal fats extracted from the carcass days after putrefaction has set in, combined with a harsh alkali, causing irritation and rough skin.

Synol Soap is made from vegetable ingredients, combined with a germ-destroying disinfectant which is not found in other soaps. It creates an entirely different feeling, leaving the skin smooth and firm.

There is no sloppy puddle on the washstand where Synol is used.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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"I'M Braided Cutaway Frock. For completeness in dress, *I've no rival.* I'm the Day-Time modification of Evening Dress Suit. You'll see Me at Receptions, Weddings and all Day Functions where Man must look his best. Mr. Nicoll and his Sons roll My Soft Graceful Lapels down to one button at the waistline. Silk lined and with Vest, I cost $40."

Men's Clothes
$25 to $60, made to measure.

ESTABLISHED 1857
Nicoll The Tailor
Donald Nicoll & Sons,
1843 BROADWAY.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

CONGRESS TAKES UP DEFENSE OF BEILISS

Representative Sabath Offers a Joint Resolution of Protest.

ASSAILS BLOOD RITUAL MYTH

Asks the State Department to Memorialize the Russian Government—No Debate Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — A joint resolution condemning the trial of Mendel Beiliss, charged with "ritual murder," was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Representative Sabath of Illinois. The resolution aims to express the sense of the American Congress that such charges against Beiliss or any other Jew are false, senseless and unfounded, and calls on the Secretary of State to communicate to the Russian Government the protest of the American people in the matter.

Mr. Sabath's resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, The people of the United States have learned with keen regret that in the trial of Mendel Beiliss, now being conducted at Kieff, Russia, an attempt is being made to indict the Jewish race by introducing an outrageous and unfounded charge that the Jews have practiced ritual murder; and

Whereas, The civilized world is aroused by this false and senseless accusation that the Jews use the blood of Christians in any of their religious rites; and

Whereas, Religious and non-religious bodies throughout the United States are holding mass meetings and adopting resolutions of protest against this absurd charge, and prominent men of our nation are expressing their indignation at this preposterous accusation; and

Whereas, It is manifest that the object sought to be accomplished by this accusation is to create prejudice in the minds of the Russian subjects against the Jewish people; and

Whereas, In the past, when similar accusations have been made, they have always been followed by the massacre of thousands of innocent Jewish men, women and children, and the destruction of their property; and

Whereas, It is believed that the continuation of such charges will have a tendency to bring about a repetition of these outrages; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it is the sense of the American Congress that the principles of eternal justice and the interests of civilization demand that these false, senseless, and unfounded charges and accusations that this man or any other Jew was ever guilty of "ritual murder" be withdrawn; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized and instructed to convey through our Ambassador at St. Peterburg the sentiments and feelings of the American people as voiced and expressed by their representatives in Congress.

No debate on the resolution took place in the House to-day, but Mr. Sabath afterward made the following statement:

"Of course, the 'ritual murder' charge is a trumped-up affair designed solely to prejudice ignorant Russians against the Hebrew race. The trial of Beiliss, a Hebrew charged with murdering a Christian to satisfy religious laws, is a farce and is so recognized by even the anti-Hebrew press in Russia. The case is but incidental to the great question of the constant persecution in the Czar's domain.

"Whenever the discontented classes in Russia are about to rise against the Government, the oligarchy there seeks to divert dissension by beginning a persecution of the Hebrews. In this way the ignorant classes have their minds turned to religious prejudices rather than to the ills of government, and the uprising is forgotten in the common attacks upon the race.

"It works like this. Many of those who have started massacres against the Hebrews in the past live in remote regions and are ignorant. The 'ritual murder' case is now alleged to concern the killing of only one Christian boy, but by the time the fomenters of trouble get into the remote districts to inflame the classes, the story will have been exaggerated to involve at least 100 Christians. Then the inevitable will happen. There will sweep over Russia another era of outrages against the Hebrew people and a storm of religious prejudice, during which the brewing rebellion against the Government will be sidetracked. This has happened time and again, in various ways, although this is the first instance of which I am aware that a Hebrew has been charged with committing a 'ritual murder.'

"I regard the Russian oligarchy as primarily responsible both for this trial and for past outrages."

SAYS REPORTS ARE GARBLED.

President of Kieff Court Threatens to Remove Stenographers.

KIEFF, Oct. 17.—At the opening of to-day's session of the trial of Mendel Beiliss for the murder of Andrew Yushinsky, the President of the court complained that the stenographic reports of the trial, published by the Kievsky Mysl and used largely by the Russian and European newspapers, were garbled accounts of the proceedings. The stenographers were warned that if their alleged practice of misrepresentation was persisted in the President might be obliged to withdraw his sanction for the taking of shorthand notes.

Among to-day's witnesses was a schoolboy named Zarudsky, who confronted Vera Tcheberiak, mother of the murdered boy's playfellow, and insisted upon the accuracy of his previous statement that in the witness room on the opening day of the trial Mme. Tcheberiak had tried to persuade him to testify that he had seen Beiliss dragging off Yushinsky.

Mme. Tcheberiak began vehemently to reproach the boy for telling "such shameful untruths," but was stopped by the President.

SAYS HE FOUND YUSHINSKY.

Russian Immigrant Tells of Thieves' Plot to Punish Beiliss.

OMAHA, Oct. 17.—Julius Cherney, who has lived in Omaha three months and speaks but little English, says he was the first man to find the body of Andrew Yushinsky, the Russian boy whose murder and the ensuing charges of "ritual murder" have stirred two continents.

Cherney last night said he was arrested and confined in a Russian prison with Beiliss, who is now on trial at Kieff.

He says Beiliss was a victim of an organized band of thieves who were protected by the police. He says that Beiliss's arrest took place six months after the murder and resulted from his threat to expose members of the band.

MRS. SHERIDAN GETS DECREE

English Court Grants Divorce to Former Miss Hodnett of New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Efforts to conceal the identity of the parties concerned were made during the hearing of an American divorce case in the High Court of Justice here to-day. Helen Mary Sheridan petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Smithett Brinsley Richard Sheridan, on the grounds of desertion and misconduct. Mrs. Sheridan was formerly Miss Hodnett of New York. Her husband is a member of a family connected with that of the famous dramatist.

Nothing to indicate who the parties were was made public, counsel rushing through the proceedings in an unusual manner. The hearing of the case lasted only a little more than seven minutes.

The petitioner, who was fashionably dressed, took her place in the witness stand heavily veiled, her face being completely hidden. She answered the questions rapidly put by her counsel in a voice practically inaudible to those in the body of the courtroom. According to the evidence, the marriage took place in New York on Dec. 9, 1896, the ceremony having been performed in the chapel of the Archbishop's house. The marriage certificate was signed by the Archbishop himself. One child was born of the marriage. The husband deserted the petitioner in April, 1905, and never returned. In reply to a question by Sir Samuel Evans, Mrs. Sheridan said that he left her without any warning or cause. There was nothing which led to his action in abandoning her.

A valet named Harry Beard gave evidence as to Mr. Sheridan's adventures with certain women. Mr. Sheridan had chambers in Mayfair, where he was frequently visited by a woman, who remained several nights.

On this evidence the President pronounced a decree nisi and gave the petitioner the custody of the child.

Miss Helen May Hodnett, a niece of John E. Fitzgerald of this city, was married on Dec. 10, 1896, at the late Archbishop Corrigan's house in this city, to S. Richard Brinsley Sheridan of London, a son of Henry Brinsley Sheridan. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Pope Hodnett of Chicago, a cousin of the bride, and the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell.

Possibly Another Russian Heir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the medical attendant of the Empress of Russia has gone to Livadia. This news has revived a rumor of an impending interesting event in the imperial family.

BRITONS ATTACK OUR SEAMEN'S BILL

Measure Is Called "Iniquitous" and Tending to Encourage Desertion by Foreign Sailors.

URGE GOVERNMENT PROTEST

But Havelock Ellis, Head of Sailors' Union, Says the Bill Will Have Good Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18.—The Morning Post raises a stir over the Seamen's bill, now before the United States Senate, on the ground that its drastic proposals are inimical to the interests of shipowners in general, and would, if carried into effect, repeal such treaties with foreign nations as are inconsistent with itself, bring the crews of foreign ships under American jurisdiction as soon as a vessel touched at an American port, legalize crimping, and encourage desertion.

The Post says that such a far-reaching measure, which would inevitably result in great disturbance of trade, has caused alarm among British shipowners. They and some authorities on international shipping law, who have been interviewed on the subject, spoke in the strongest terms against the measure, describing it as mischievous and wholly unjustifiable, having regard to the fact that the United States had no mercantile marine of its own to speak of and was, therefore, not in a position to lay down shipping law for the great maritime nations.

Shipowners in general, according to The Post, have no doubt that the aim of the measure is to enable men to desert freely and induce them to join the United States mercantile marine. One authority asserted that the measure was an act of mercantile dishonesty and an affront to common sense.

C. F. Torrey, Chairman of the Atlantic Transport Line, did not think the bill would pass in its present form. He believed certain alterations would be made as a result of representations of British shipowners. The Foreign Office, he said, was watching the measure very closely.

What may be described as the general view of shipowners with regard to the bill was expressed by Charles W. Gordon, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

"At the annual meeting held recently," said Mr. Gordon, "the Chamber urged and would continue to urge upon the Government the necessity of taking the strongest possible measures to protect British shipping against some clauses of the bill, which were both ridiculous and iniquitous. Every step will be taken to induce the Government to make such representations to the United States Government as to cause the bill to be withdrawn or amended in a drastic manner.

"The international conference on shipping questions which meets in London on Nov. 12, will discuss the bill, and inasmuch as the delegates consist of Government representatives of all the maritime countries, it is believed that this fact will have the effect of retarding the passage of the bill by the Senate. Even if the bill passes before the conference, it is thought that it will be possible to adjust matters to the satisfaction of the various interests concerned."

Havelock Wilson, President of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, when interviewed defended the provisions of the American bill, more particularly that which proposed to abolish the arrest of seamen for desertion. He said the probabilities were that it would not result in any increase of the wages paid to seamen, and he contended that if Americans introduced legislation to provide that their own ships should be properly equipped and manned, they had the right to say that foreign vessels which entered their ports to compete with them should have the same standard of efficiency.

Seamen, he said, were the only class of men who could be imprisoned for leaving their work.

"MADONNA" IN A TRUNK.

Unclaimed Painting by Pintoricchio Found at Charing Cross Station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The London police handed over to the Italian Consul to-day Pintoricchio's "Madonna and Child," valued at $50,000, which was found in an unclaimed trunk at Charing Cross Station.

It was hoped somebody would call for the trunk, but nobody appeared. The trunk had a false bottom, under which the painting was concealed.

Lady Scott's Brother Engaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The engagement is announced of Commander William Bruce, brother of Lady Scott and a member of the ill-fated antarctic expedition, to Dorothy, daughter of Sir Jesse Boot, head of a well-known drug firm.

To-day is the last day to register for the coming election. If you fail to register you cannot vote. 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SON KILLS BANKER IN PARISIAN CAFE

Wealthy Tunisian Shot in the Presence of Boulevard Crowds.

THREATENED WITH LYNCHING

Murderer Says He Committed the Crime Because He Was to be Disinherited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—A Tunisian banker, Mohammed Ben Rhamdan, described as a British subject, was shot dead in front of the Café de la Paix, in the Boulevard des Capucines, this evening by his son. He was one of the richest men in Tunis, possessed of large estates and several important oil-distilling factories. He is said to have been worth nearly $6,000,000.

The boulevard was crowded, and many persons were sitting on the terrace of the café, taking their apéritif before dinner. Suddenly a well-dressed man who had been sitting at one of the tables rose, and, walking up behind a stout elderly man who was about to enter the Grand Hotel, fired a revolver, holding it six inches from the man's neck.

More than fifty people saw the man fall, but the murderer had time to reach the corner of the Rue Scribe before any one started in pursuit of him. A rush was then made by the crowd, and the first to put hands on the murderer was an Englishman named Milligan. Two policemen then took the man in custody.

Several attempts were made to lynch him, and he struck repeatedly at his assailants. All he said was: "Don't touch me! You don't know why I did it!"

At the office of the Commissary of Police an Inspector noticed that the black beard the prisoner was wearing was false, and with a quick tug removed it.

The murderer gave the name of Rhamden Ben Mohammed, and said that he was the son of the dead man by his second wife.

"I killed my father," he said, "because he was trying to disinherit me and my brothers in favor of his children by his first wife."

THE LONG RUN

The man who starts with a sprint in a ten mile race is apt to end with a limp or drop out altogether.

Occasionally, in a desperate effort for business, a contractor will underbid this Company.

Now, we have no comment to make on the subject, except this: That in selecting a Contractor one should find out if such Contractor has consistently demonstrated his ability to finish as he starts.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ADVERTISEMENT.

A TOILET SOAP, PLUS—

Resinol Soap is delightful to use, its odor is wholesome and refreshing, and its distinctive rich brown color is due entirely to the Resinol balsams which make it so effective in maintaining skin and hair health. Sold by all druggists.

Saturday—The Last Day

Sale of **937 New Fall Suits**

With Additional Lot of 287 Put In for Saturday

Reduced 25 to 35 Per Cent

There will be a crowd—but we have extra salesmen to wait on you.

The assortment is a big one, but we advise you to come early, you can easily guess why!

All styles and fabrics are represented—you are sure to find just what you like best.

ALTERATIONS FREE

347 SUITS That Were $20 — 14.50 — *The Last Day*

301 SUITS That Were $25 — 18.50 — *The Last Day*

289 SUITS That Were $35 — 24.50 — *The Last Day*

Overcoats Reduced 25 Per Cent

Medium weight, in latest materials. Checks, stripes and mixtures. All made in Our Own Workshops.

$15 Fall Overcoats at $9.98
$25 Fall Overcoats at $17.50

Bargain Annex
$2 & 2.50 SHIRTS
Slightly soiled, broken lots, 79c
WARREN ST. STORE ONLY

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST AT FLATBUSH AV
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

STERN BROTHERS

42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Men's Clothing Shop

On the Third Floor

Offers an unusual selection of the more exclusive Autumn weaves, tailored in a distinctly superior manner, comprising

Sack Suits,
For Men, ... at $20.00 to 40.00
For Young Men, . . " 15.00 to 25.00

Covert Top Coats,
For Men and Young Men, . . at $35.00

Slip-on Overcoats,
Many Rainproofed;
for Young Men, . . . $20.00, 25.00

London Made Raincoats,
For Men and Young Men, . $9.75 to 27.50

Also an Important Display of

London Made Winter Overcoats

of the very highest grade, for street or motor wear.

A specialty is made, at moderate prices, of

Correct Evening Clothes,

Also Silk and Opera Hats, Derbies, Soft Felts and Caps in the smartest of the new Autumn shapes.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Unusual Values for Saturday in

Young Men's Correct Apparel

Suits

Sizes 32 to 40

A special lot of latest English models made of exceptionally fine quality imported and domestic fabrics, in the season's smartest stripes and mixtures.

22.50 and 25.00 Values

15.00

Overcoats

Sizes 32 to 40

The latest semi-fitting and form-fitting models made of soft-finish overcoatings in the new tones of olive brown and gun-metal, with patch or bellows pockets; lapels in various shapes.

Exceptional Values

15.00

"Open Air to Everywhere"

Mr. McAdoo and the 'Bus

MR. McADOO has operated the Hudson Tubes on a "public be pleased" basis—as we operate our 'busses.

Which is one reason why so many, many people always take a 'bus whenever they can.

Your convenience, your comfort mean more to us than your fare.

For a contented patron is our best advertisement—which is a trite saying, but *very* true.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company

Now Is the Time to Buy a

Priestley

"Cravenette" Rain Coat

Waterproof without the use of Rubber

Useful and correct for wear on all occasions—

RAIN or SHINE

Will not overheat or cause perspiration.

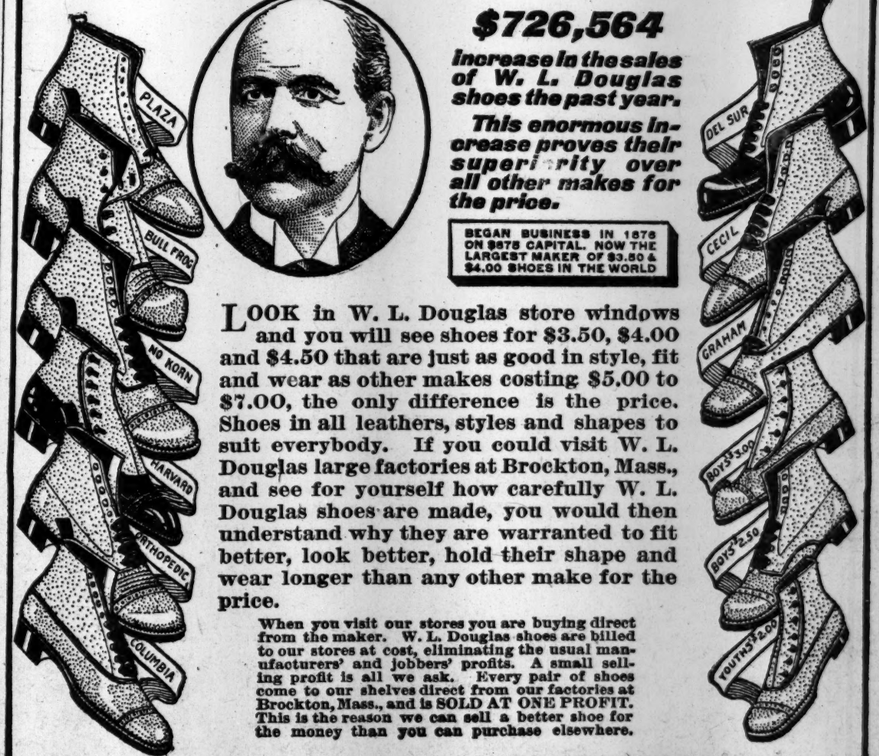
This is the trademark that is stamped on the cloth, and a silk Priestley "Cravenette" Label is sewed at the collar or elsewhere. None genuine without both.

Priestley's Cloth

Sold by reputable dealers everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES



$726,564

Increase in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes the past year.

This enormous increase proves their superiority over all other makes for the price.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $378 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

LOOK in W. L. Douglas store windows and you will see shoes for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 that are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

When you visit our stores you are buying direct from the maker. W. L. Douglas shoes are billed to our stores at cost, eliminating the usual manufacturers' and jobbers' profits. A small selling profit is all we ask. Every pair of shoes come to our shelves direct from our factories at Brockton, Mass., and is SOLD AT ONE PROFIT. This is the reason we can sell a better shoe for the money than you can purchase elsewhere.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Best $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the World.

CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Ave.

READY TO DETAIN MRS. PANKHURST

Suffrage Leader Will Probably Be Sent to Ellis Island When the Provence Arrives To-day.

DEPORTING ORDER LIKELY

But Her Supporters Hope to Get Her Into Town for Madison Sq. Garden Meeting To-morrow.

"England's Noblest Woman."

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times:

London, Oct. 17.

I greatly hope that America will extend a warm welcome to Mrs. Pankhurst, England's noblest and bravest woman.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

America learned by wireless yesterday that at noon Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was 330 miles from Sandy Hook on the liner Provence and realized that weather permitting, the leader of the British militants would reach Quarantine at 7 o'clock this morning. Never did visitor approach these usually hospitable shores more uncertain of her welcome. While the United States Government remained mute as to its plans, she was being hailed on one hand as "England's noblest woman" and on the other as "a woman of dire deviltry." It will be between these somewhat conflicting points of view that the Special Board of Inquiry will have to decide when, probably before noon to-day, it takes up the question of "moral turpitude" in relation to Mrs. Pankhurst.

Although every man in the Immigration Service would have been drawn and quartered yesterday before admitting that the official course of action toward the oncoming militant had already been decided, it is practically certain that Mrs. Pankhurst will have to go to Ellis Island. This will almost inevitably follow upon her first meeting with an immigration official aboard the Provence about breakfast time to-day. That will be after the Inspectors have boarded the ship from the tender Immigrant at Quarantine.

Their first question to Mrs. Pankhurst will have to be:

"Have you ever been in jail?"

Memories of Holloway and forcible feeding will probably arise to dictate Mrs. Pankhurst's answer. The Inspector will not have to be told that he is questioning a convict on ticket-of-leave. Without himself undertaking to weigh the amount of "moral turpitude" involved in the crime of arson, he will doubtless decide offhand that he has stumbled on a case needing the collective wisdom of the Special Board of Inquiry, and therefore will mark Mrs. Pankhurst as one not yet privileged to walk the streets of New York.

If this prediction is correct, Mrs. Pankhurst, together with the steerage passengers, will be shifted at the pier from the French liner to the immigration barge. If any enthusiasts gather at the French line pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street at 8:30 o'clock this morning, they will have little opportunity for an effective demonstration, but will have to see their heroine put aboard the barge and sent back down the river to Ellis Island.

The barge will go to Ellis Island and there the case will come before the board of three Inspectors, plus Acting Immigration Commissioner Uhl.

"No instructions have been received from Washington," Mr. Uhl said yesterday, "and Mrs. Pankhurst—I think you said her name was Pankhurst—will be treated like any other alien."

The belief was general that the board would order her deported, in which case she has the right of appeal to Washington, and failing there, to the Federal courts.

Meanwhile her advance agent, Miss Joan Wickham, and the management of the meeting to be held—if possible—to-morrow evening in Madison Square Garden, are counting on being able to get her into town long enough for that meeting, even if they have to let her go back once more to Ellis Island. They are prepared for failure, however, as rMs. Rheta Childe Dorr is ready to read the speech, if needs must. She will probably in that event append to the purely Pankhurst text some few harsh thoughts about the United States Government. In any event, Mrs. Pankhurst will be entitled to her rich share of the receipts—40 per cent of the first $10,000 and 55 per cent. of the remainder—and that is one comfort.

During all this guessing as to what the immigration authorities will do, there is a deal of feminist discussion the city over as to what they ought to do. Yesterday, for instance, the Guidon Club made public a protest against her admission. One of its members, Louis A. Cuvillier, proposed her deportation as "an inciter of riots, which destroy life and property," and this was not only indorsed by the club, but was strengthened by the club's President, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, who said:

"The trail of undermining superstition which would accompany a visit from a woman of Mrs. Pankhurst's dire deviltry must be taken into account. Our own suffragists would 'English' their methods if they thought it would add to their spectacular advertising. The only safety for law, order, and decency lies in the exclusion of Mrs. Pankhurst."

CABINET WON'T LET HUERTA QUIT

Continued from Page 1.

mise, and a case of the wish being father to the thought.

It is gathered that the Administration would not discourage a more active participation by foreign Governments in the Mexican affair. In what way this would be exercised is not known or even suggested in any authoritative manner. But concerted action by foreign Governments, such as notice that warships of those Governments would be sent to Mexican waters, and sailors and bluejackets landed to protect the lives and property of foreign citizens and subjects, might have the effect of bettering conditions and at the same time not be objectionable to the United States. It is the expectation here that measures of this general character will be considered by the foreign representatives in Mexico City.

Should Mr. Lind's information prove to be erroneous and foreign nations fail to bring pressure to bear upon Gen. Huerta, the United States Government is not likely to change its policy of letting the Mexican situation take care of itself, in the hope that the high-handed acts of Huerta will result in dissensions among his own following that will bring about an end to his rule. Developments in Mexico City are being anxiously watched by the Washington Administration, but there has been no change in President Wilson's attitude of awaiting the outcome of present conditons.

A report that all the foreign diplomatic representatives in the City of Mexico, with the exception of one, had agreed to advise their Governments that armed intervention was the only solution of the Mexican problem, could not be confirmed here. The State Department has received advices from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, concerning the conference, but officials said that Mr. O'Shaughnessy's message did not indicate that any conclusions were reached. The department took occasion to deny a report that foreign representatives had decided to recommend to their Governments that warships be sent to Mexican waters.

Piqued by England's Attitude.

Great Britain's attitude of regarding the recent happenings in Mexico as matters of domestic concern that do not call for any new policy on the part of foreign Governments has not been received with favor here, although officials have been extremely careful to avoid any comment that would seem like a reflection upon the British Government. In the opinion of some, and perhaps most, of the officials in Washington, foreign Governments should do nothing that would in any manner embarrass the United States; and it is said that the virtual support given to President Huerta by Great Britain's attitude is a manifestation of a disposition not entirely considerate.

A long dispatch was received at the State Department to-day from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, describing the meeting on Wednesday of the various diplomatic representatives at the Mexican capital. The meeting was called by the Spanish Minister, who has been uniformly friendly to President Huerta and the Catholic party. The meeting was held at the German Legation. There were present the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Norway, Spain, and the United States. The purpose of the meeting was stated to be to decide upon some general action which would relieve the present strained condition of affairs in the republic and make possible a free and fair election on Oct. 26. The meeting lasted several hours, and there was a general expression of views, but it was said at the State Department that no collective opinion was reached as to the particular course of action to be taken or to be recommended to the respective governments.

Sherwood Suggests Protectorate.

Representative Sherwood of Ohio, Democrat, who was a general officer of the Union Army in the civil war, made a red-hot speech in the House of Representatives to-day, in which he condemned President Huerta, complimented President Wilson on his Mexican policy and declared that the Monroe Doctrine was obsolete in so far as it applied to any arrangement for an international protectorate to bring peace and preserve order in Mexico.

Representative Sherwood maintained that the time had come for foreign Governments to take charge of Mexican affairs, and he suggested a concert of nations in the establishment of a military protectorate.

"One of three courses," Mr. Sherwood said, "is open to us: To raise the embargo on arms and encourage the Mexicans in their natural desire to kill one another; to enter the country for armed intervention, or to co-operate with the other nations of the world in exercising control over the settlement of Mexican affairs that will allow the establishment of a firm Government representing the views of the Mexican people."

Great Britain, Germany, France, the Argentine Republic and Brazil were suggested by Mr. Sherwood as some of the nations that should be invited to join the United States in establishing a military protectorate over Mexico.

In a letter to Senator Morris Sheppard, John Bassett Moore, the Acting Secretary of State, denies that permission was denied to Gen. Carranza, the leader of the revolutionary forces in Mexico, and Gen. Obregon, another revolutionary leader, to enter the United States, although such permission was granted to Gen. Maas of the Mexican Federal forces. Mr. Moore says that no application in behalf of Gen. Carranza was ever received by the State Department, but that if it had been received no objection would have been made to his entering this country. As evidence of this Mr. Moore cites the fact that the department has interposed no obstacle to the entrance of Gen. Obregon into American territory for the purpose of proceeding to Los Angeles for medical treatment.

In his letter to Senator Sheppard the Acting Secretary of State quotes from a communication the State Department sent on Oct. 4 to Willard Simpson of San Antonio in relation to the case of Gen. Carranza.

"For your information," said the letter to Mr. Sheppard, "it may be stated that if Gov. Carranza wishes to pass through the State of Texas or any other part of the United States in a personal capacity and without arms this department is not aware that any special permit is necessary, inasmuch as Mexican citizens are frequently passing to and fro between this country and Mexico.

"On the other hand, this Government would not feel authorized to issue to Gen. Carranza or any one else a special permit purporting to give him immunity from arrest. Such permits are not issued by this Government, it being an accepted principle in this country that the Executive is not empowered to dispense with the laws or to grant to individuals exemption from their operation; nor can this department undertake to conjecture what might be attempted in the way of legal action in the case of any individual entering our jurisdiction."

Acting Secretary Moore's letter to Senator Sheppard makes known that the American Consul at Nogales, Mexico, telegraphed the State Department on July 21 that Gen. Obregon was suffering from nervous breakdown and heat stroke, and that he desired permission to enter United States territory in order to obtain medical treatment. The Consul was informed by the department that "it does not anticipate that Gen. Obregon would meet with any obstacle in entering the United States for the purpose."

KILL AMERICANS IN JALISCO.

Mexican Miners Murder Thomas Barrett and William Kendall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Thomas Barrett, an American employed by the Cinco Mines Company, in the Hostotipaquilla district of Jalisco, was murdered with an axe by a Mexican miner on Monday. The murderer was captured by William Kendall and A. L. Johns, and Kendall was killed by friends of the prisoner. The latter was sent to Magdalena under guard of five American employes, where he was turned over to the Federal troops, who started with him toward Tequilla and executed him a short distance from the town.

A report reached Cinco Minas that the Mexican had been killed by his American guards on the way to Magdalena, and rioting followed. Kendall was shot Tuesday afternoon. That night 100 Mexicans, armed with rifles, revolvers, and machetes, announced their intention of cleaning out the foreigners in the camp. The foreigners defended themselves and retreated into the mine, where they awaited the Federal troops, which arrived Wednesday morning. Then twenty-five miners were taken to Magdalena, whence they were sent to Guadalajara.

H. E. Crawford, the manager of the mine, left Magdalena on Wednesday for the Federal camp, in the hope of obtaining a large garrison for the protection of the property and the foreigners. He was followed by friends of the murderer, who tried to capture him and avenge the death of their comrade. With the assistance of W. R. Judson, he stood off the Mexicans until his train arrived.

Barrett was killed while his back was turned. A Mexican struck him on the head, later burying his axe in his back when he had fallen. Kendall was shot while in his house paying off employes. Although mortally wounded, he rushed from the house, drew his revolver, and fired several shots at his assailants. It is believed that he killed one. Then he fell, and his body was riddled with bullets. Barrett was a native of Ireland but a naturalized American. Kendall was born in Sheldon, Mo. He leaves a mother and a little daughter, who live there.

The manager of the mine says that unless a sufficient garrison is furnished the mine will be closed and 1,500 men will be thrown out of work.

Ambassador Gerard is President of the Cinco Mines Company, which has an investment of about $1,500,000.

FELIX DIAZ A SUBSTITUTE.

Goes to Mexico in Place of His Uncle Porfirio.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been enabled to obtain the real facts in regard to Felix Diaz's mysterious departure from France.

Following the Mexican demand that Porfirio Diaz return to Mexico to do military service, it was decided that Felix should take his place. Every effort was made to get him away quietly, in order to avoid trouble in landing in Mexico.

Felix Diaz came to Paris the last week in September, and remained in seclusion with friends. On the night of the 29th he journey to Havre,third class, disguised as an engineer, and slipped aboard the Hamburg-American ship Corcovado, sailing the next morning and due at Vera Cruz on Oct. 20.

My informant is a friend of Felix Diaz, who saw him the night before he left Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 17.—This port is filling up with Felicistas, coming to give a welcome to Gen. Diaz, who should arrive about the 21st. The 23d is the anniversary of his defeat here at the hands of Gen. Beltran.

Col. Vidarrazga, the private secretary of War Minister Blanquet, arrived this morning. It is thought that he comes to organize a military force to see that there are no disturbances when Gen. Diaz arrives. There are underground threats of disturbances for that day.

The general situation in this part of the country is quiet. It seems here that the Huerta Government, unhampered by an antagonistic Congress, is growing stronger.

To-morrow the ball teams of the Louisiana and the Michigan will play a game, on which $4,000 a side has been wagered. On Sunday the Louisiana will play the local team, both nines now having one victory. Local sentiment strongly denounces the Mexican ball players. Having to receive the American warships is not pleasing to the city authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The liner Corcovado, with Gen. Felix Diaz on board, is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning.

SAY WASHINGTON MUST ACT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—The Diplomatic Corps met yesterday to discuss the situation. It is understood that the members, with the exception of the British Minister, agreed that the United States should take some action, diplomatic or otherwise, to bring about a solution of the problems here. However, they apparently could not agree as to what this action should be. It is believed that each diplomat will make his own suggestions to his Government, instead of engaging in concerted action here.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, seems to be remaining neutral, as his Government is preparing to assume a waiting policy. It is also reported that the diplomats are agreed that the United States ought not to recognize the belligerency of the rebels. It is said that the Spanish Minister is taking strong ground against this, in view of the recent killing of Spaniards in Torreon simply because they were Spaniards.

A strong force of insurgents has left Torreon. According to reliable information here, this was done to check the Federal advance. The rebels are moving southward on Zacatecas, to which the Federals are rushing troops. It is said that the rebels moved troops to Durango by rail, and thence to Sombrerete, whence it is a short march overland to Zacatecas. The towns north and south of Zacatecas have already been captured.

A Federal column now between Monterey and Torreon has been ordered to push on, retake Torreon, and cut the rebels off in the rear.

Our Newest Pattern

The Cromwell, here shown, is one of real beauty, simple and without unnecessary ornamentation. Like all

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

it is made in the heaviest grade of plate. Absolutely guaranteed.

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The Greatest Gift to the Child

Answers Every Question

Why are the raindrops round?
What is the use of our hair?
How far can lightning be seen?
What is the cause of quicksands?
Why have leaves different shapes?
How deep is the deepest part of the sea?
What makes water boil?
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Why does salt melt snow?
What keeps the stars in place?
Is a stone alive?
Why cannot animals talk?

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The Children's Encyclopaedia

10,000 Educational Pictures. 350 Colored Plates. Complete Index.

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It has remained for The Twentieth Century to produce for English speaking children the world over their own book of reference, THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE,—their own encyclopaedia in which they can look up everything they wish to know quickly and easily and with the greatest delight. Never before has any work containing all the important knowledge of the world been made in the form of a ***delightful reading-book.*** The children have fallen so desperately in love with it that they are to be found with a volume in hand anywhere from the attic to the cellar. Indoors and outdoors their great new friend goes with them.

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The Book of Knowledge has invaded the home and established itself so firmly in the hearts of the children and their parents that no other work is likely ever to fill its place. In fact it bears no comparison to any other work. It is first and foremost ***a delightful reading course in all the great departments of knowledge,*** but it is so useful as a complete work of reference that adults often prefer its short and simply written articles and descriptions to those longer and duller ones of the adult encyclopaedias. A complete index of 25,000 entries enables the child to find ***everything he wants to know quickly and with perfect ease.***

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Please mail me descriptive booklet of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and pamphlet "THE MIND OF THE CHILD."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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Men Who Are Wrestling With the "What-to-Wear" Question

will find an easy answer to it in the very comprehensive collection of

GIMBEL Suits and Overcoats

which is now at their service.

It is AUTHORITATIVE in style
It is DISCRIMINATING in its variety
It is GENEROUS in its measure of quality at any required price

The best tailors in America and England, swayed by our criticism and direction, have produced it.

It touches the boundaries of good style at both extremes, from conservative to ultra-modern, without ever tipping over the edge into the limbo of what is "bad form."

It provides Suits for the staid business man, and the buoyant young chap, who may be just casting his first vote—and all gradations between.

It embraces Overcoats of Chesterfieldian gravity, as well as the sportiest Top Coats that have found their way out of London this year.

GIMBEL Overcoats Are $22 to $65
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and, at this critical Clothes-buying time, there are particularly interesting

Special Groups of Suits, $15, $17.50 and $19.50
Special Groups of Fall Overcoats, 16.50 & $19.50

to which we urge men's attention today. Fourth Floor

Now It's Broad Stripes In Men's New SHIRTS

Fully 1¼ inches wide they are, but in the very finely plaited bosoms they subside to an unobtrusive stripe in pink, blue or gray on grounds of fine batiste-finished French percale. Luxurious—and striking—Shirts, indeed, for men who like smart haberdashery. Stiff turn-back cuffs. $2.50 each.

A Pajama Proposition—$1.35 for $2 and $2.50 Kinds

This man makes Pajamas as well as excellent Shirts. In this particular lot of 720 suits he used up his surplus ends of shirt materials that were also suitable for pajamas. There are corded stripes, satin stripes, Jacquard figures and woven stripes in various colors. All made with surplice necks, pearl buttons and silk loops. $1.35 a suit. Main Floor

Men's Shoes at $3.95 That Are Unusually Excellent.

We know that these Shoes are sold by many stores for $5. But our arrangements with the maker permit us to sell them for $1.05 less.

Men whose first thought is for comfort will prefer the easy-fitting style in Vici kid, button or lace.

There is a smart style for young men, in gun-metal calf, tan calf and patent coltskin, in button or lace, and a last with medium toes, Blucher cut, in tan or gun-metal calfskin.

All have the fashionable low heels and heavy single soles—splendid Shoes for Fall and Winter wear. All sizes at $3.95 a pair. Second Floor

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An Unprecedented Sale of

CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

is now being held in the Department on the Fifth Floor, offering extraordinary values.

B. Altman & Co. have consummated enormous purchases in the Orient, which have enabled them to present these Rugs at the following remarkable concessions from the regular prices:

ORIENTAL RUGS
actual values $30.00 to 275.00
at $16.50; 24.00, 30.00, 48.00, 68.00 to 135.00

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Requests the honor of your presence at the *Reorganization Celebration of* "BROOKLYN'S GRAND OLD STORE" Monday October Twentieth- *Nineteen Hundred & Thirteen* At which time They Will Present- in a most attractive manner the best MERCHANDISE VALUES that the Markets of the World Afford

MOTHER IS UNITED TO VOLTURNO WAIF

Mrs. Wijck Discovers Her Daughter in Little Girl for Whom Lady Bullock Cared.

TWO STILL UNIDENTIFIED

Boy and Girl Await Relatives at University Settlement—Mrs. Binaut Hears from Husband and Son.

Out of the sorrow and suffering which accompanied the burning of the Uranium Liner Volturno at sea on Oct. 9 came a note of rejoicing yesterday when some of those who had been parted from their relatives in the confusion of departing in the rescue boats from the charred hulk, found their loved ones through the aid of the agents of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. The officials of this society, which opened its doors to the survivors of the wreck irrespective of race or religion, were gratified particularly last night by the identification of one of the three little children who were mothered by Lady Bullock, wife of Gen. Sir Frederick Bullock, Governor of Bermuda, after they were brought aboard the Kroonland, which arrived here on Thursday night.

The little waif who was identified was Ludwige Wijck, and she was found by her mother, Mrs. Victoria Wijck, who was taken to Philadelphia after the wreck by the Seydlitz. The child was being cared for at University Settlement, 265 Henry Street, to which she was taken from the Kroonland by Miss Florence Kelly, who is associated with that institution, and was a passenger on the Kroonland. The other two children who were separated from their parents, one a girl about four years old, with blue eyes and brown hair, and a Russian boy, some three years old, with dark eyes and brown hair, are still at the settlement, and have not been identified.

Another survivor of the wreck whose anxiety was relieved yesterday was Mrs. C. Binaut, who arrived with her little girl on the Kroonland. She was cheered by the news that her husband, Charles Binaut, and their 5-year-old son, Paul, had been picked up by the Russian-American steamship Czar, one of the vessels that speeded to the relief of the Volturno, and landed at Rotterdam. Mrs. Binaut will be cared for in this city until her husband and son join her, when the united family will go to Canada, which was their original destination.

It was said last night that the Red Cross Line steamship Florizel, having on board eleven women and children from the Volturno, who were rescued by the steamship Rappahannock and landed at Halifax, would arrive to-day at pier 32 of the Atlantic docks in Brooklyn. These survivors will be cared for by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, like those brought here by the Grosser Kurfürst and the Kroonland and those landed in Philadelphia by the Seydlitz who were sent to this city.

The survivors among the officers and crew of the Volturno, some fifty men, will sail at noon to-day for Southampton on the White Star liner Oceanic. They were provided with new clothing at one of the department stores by E. O. Thomas, the New York agent of the line. Capt. Francis Inch will stay here until Wednesday, it is said, and will sail then on the Mauretania for Liverpool. With the exception of the Captain and Chief Engineer Robert Dewar, the members of the rescued crew were quartered at the Seaman's Church Institute, at Old Slip and South Street.

Mr. Thomas said yesterday that the Uranium Line intended to charter another vessel in place of the Volturno and to keep her in service until a new ship was built.

"We recognize the bravery shown by Capt. Inch in his fight against the flames on the Volturno and he will have command of the next ship," Mr. Thomas asserted. "The men in the crew have been well looked after by my staff and they have been told to equip themselves with everything they need from an overcoat to a safety razor. We have been busy all day with the aid of the Hebrew Immigration Society in seeing to the needs of the survivors among the passengers. Seventy-five were provided with railroad tickets to points in the Western States and Canada and these persons received $25 in cash each in addition to clothing to replace what they lost on the Volturno."

"What was the insurance on the Volturno?" he was asked.

"I am not able to say exactly," replied Mr. Thomas, "but I think that it was somewhere about $400,000, which includes the ship and cargo. The loss fell entirely upon the underwriters and the Uranium Line will only have to pay about $25,000 for expenses in connection with the passengers and crew."

The agent of the Uranium Line said that five clerks were compiling lists of those saved so as to relieve as soon as possible the anxiety of their relatives and friends.

When asked to give the total number of those lost in the disaster Mr. Thomas replied:

"So far as I can tell, 110 to 125 persons have been killed, but the investigation has not been completed. It is possible that some vessel not equipped with wireless has picked up Chief Officer Miller and the two boats full of passengers that got away from the burning ship on Thursday morning."

Investigations of the burning of the Volturno would be undertaken in this country by Government officials or by the agents of the line it was said yesterday. Capt. Inch and his officers, it was asserted, would give their testimony before the British Board of Trade, which would hold an inquiry in London.

Chaja Baltaksa, the 19-year-old Jewish girl, who was rescued by the Kroonland from the Volturno, was married yesterday to Abraham Sanitzky, a painter, who lives with his brother-in-law at 220 East 109th Street. Sanitzky and his bride were born in Gerodisze, Russia. The painter came to this country two years ago to make a home and the girl consented to wiat for him. The wedding trousseau she had worked upon for two years was lost on the Volturno. After getting the license in the City Hall they were united in the small room reserved for marriages by Alderman James Smith.

AID FOR SURVIVORS.

Clothing and Money Needed for Those Saved from Volturno.

The contributions received yesterday by the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee to be distributed among the survivors from the Volturno amounted to $978, which, with the $2,413 acknowledged previously, made a total of $3,391. Those who sent the contributions received yesterday were :

Benjamin Tuska	$10	Mrs. P. C. Tiemann and Mrs. B. C. Megie	$0
"C. H."	5	"From a Friend."	0
John Bell	2	Dr. E. T. Steadman	10
M. Louise Esberg	20	Cecchino	1
R. Fulton Cutting	100	Rolling & Co.	10
John E. Parsons	100	"German Friend."	2
Mrs. J. E. Parsons	100	"Anonymous"	250
Girard S. Wittson	10	C. A. Hale	5
Albany Telegram	10	"Anonymous"	2
A. F. Troescher	20	Max Kaskel	20
E. K. Cortright	5	Mrs. R. Kamak	2
A. Erlanger	25	Mrs. F. O. Spedden	25
"F. O. J."	3	S. M. Schafer	50
Frederick Nathan	25	"E. A. B."	1
"Mr. H."	2	Miss Elizabeth Rennert	3
Mrs. Annie B. McConnell	5	W. H. Walker	100
H. B. Child	5	Isaac Lehman	3
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sites	2		
Samuel L. Wolff	5		
Eleanor F. Kohn	5		

A second appeal for money and clothing for the survivors was made yesterday by the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women. Shoes and suits of underclothing are needed. Donations of clothing are to be sent to the rooms of the New York Section, care of the Educational Alliance, at 197 East Broadway. Money contributions will be received by Miss Sadie American of 448 Central Park West, President of the New York Section.

MR. SAMUEL ENTERTAINED.

British Postmaster General Guest of Henry Morgenthau at Luncheon.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, had as his guest at luncheon yesterday at the Midday Club, 25 Broad Street, the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M. P., Postmaster General of Great Britain, who for the last two months has been investigating the postal service, telegraph, and telephone systems in Canada and this country. He will go to Washington to-day to meet President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson. The British Postmaster General has charge of the telegraph and telephone lines and postal savings banks in England, in which some 250,000 persons are employed.

Mr. Samuel believes in making postal rates as low as possible, both on foreign and domestic matter, and strongly advocates the continuance of the present low rate existing between Great Britain and the United States.

Other guests of the Ambassador at the luncheon were ex-Secretary of War Stimson, E. H. Gary, Henry P. Davison, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel Untermyer, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; A. Barton Hepburn, Cleveland H. Dodge, ex-Ambassador Oscar S. Straus, Albert H. Wiggin, William Church Osborn, Felix Adler, William A. Day, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

After the luncheon the visitor was escorted through the New York Stock Exchange by President James B. Mabon, Harry G. Noble, and Herbert A. Scheftels. With Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith he made a tour of the immigrant station at Ellis Island.

Time Tables---- Are Unnecessary

when going to Philadelphia via the New Jersey Central, on which road "Your watch is your time table," as trains leave Every hour on the hour.

Trains leave from 7. A. M. to 10 P. M. on the hour and at midnight with sleepers from Liberty Street. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23rd Street. Superior dining service at dining hours.

New Jersey Central

Newest Fall Clothes for Men

$9.50 $14.50 $20.50

FOR

OVERCOATS AND SUITS Worth Twice As Much

There is no reason in the world other than that of Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc., Retail, retiring from business and being sorely pressed for cash, that could bring the prices of these highest grade Men's Suits and Overcoats as low as they are now marked.

The assortment represents the immense stocks ordered before the retirement was decided on for six months ahead selling.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail

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Everything Must Be Sold

265 Broadway near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall. | 841 Broadway at 13th St. Near Union Square. | Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail | 119 W. 42d St., 154 E. 125th St. near Broadway. Open Evenings. | near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-Second Street

Men's Silk Socks
35c to 85c Socks at 25c to 60c

ONE LOT CONSISTS of black and colored thread silk Socks, well made and reinforced; regularly 35c. and 50c. a pair, at 25c.

Another lot of black and colored thread silk Socks of 50c. standards at 3 pairs for $1.

Black, tan, navy, smoke and light gray thread silk Socks; made with cotton soles to insure service; regularly 85c., at 60c.

Extraordinary BOOK SALE
Thousands of Volumes in Original Editions At 25c. to 50c. on the Dollar

The Loeser Store has so often shown the readiness with which the people of this community will absorb very large stocks of Books when prices are low, that publishers very often turn first to us when surpluses and ends of editions are to be disposed of.

Today, through such circumstances, we shall have several thousand volumes of perfect Books in the genuine and original editions and from such publishing houses as—

The Macmillan Company — *Harpers* — *Doubleday Page & Co.*
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These Books cover a wide range of subjects, and are not only suitable for accessions to every reader's library but offer a very fine opportunity for the advantageous selection of Christmas gifts.

The topics included are Art, Music, History, Travel, Biography, Essays, Literature, Theology, Economics, Zoology, Medicine, etc.

All Books are cloth bound unless otherwise stated.

Mail orders will be filled so long as stock remains, but in some cases quantities are limited, and therefore we urge early selection.

The Life of Animals, The Mammals, by Ernest Ingersoll. 14 full page colored plates and numerous text illustrations; published at $2; our price 75c.

Recollections by Wm. O'Brien, portrait and four illustrations; published at $3.50; our price at $1.

The Limit of Wealth, by A. L. Hutchinson; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

The Story of A Bird Lover, by W. E. D. Scott; published at $1.50; our price 50c.

Essays on the Monetary History of the United States, by Chas. J. Bullock; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

Essays in Taxation, seventh edition, by E. R. A. Seligman; published at $3; our price $1.

An Abridged History of Greek Literature, by Alfred and Maurice Croiset, translated by G. F. Heppelbower; published at $2.50; our price $1.

The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States, by D. M. DeWitt; published at $3; our price $1.

The Mothers' Year Book, by M. F. Washburne, being a practical application of the results of scientific child study of the problems of the first year of childhood; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

Personality in Education, by J. P. Conover; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

The Truce in the East and Its Aftermath, by B. L. P. Weale; published at $3.50; our price $1.

How to Visit the English Cathedrals, by Esther Singleton; published at $2; our price 75c.

A Collection of Eighteenth Century Verse, edited by M. Lynn; published at $1.10; our price 50c.

History of the Fan, by G. W. Rhead; over 150 illustrations, some of them in color; published at $25; our price $10.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, translated by Edward Fitzgerald, introduction by Arthur C. Benson, reproduced from a manuscript, written and illuminated by F. Sangorski and G. Sutcliffe; 10 colored illustrations, wide illuminated borders; original buckram covers, rich gilt design; published at $6; our price $2.50.

Partisan Life with Col. John S. Mosbey, by Major John Scott; published at $3.50; our price 50c.

Great English Painters, by Francis Downman; published at $1.50; our price 50c.

A Lady of King Arthur's Court. Being a Romance of the Holy Grail, by Sara Hawks Sterling; published at $2; our price 50c.

The National Music of America, by L. C. Elson; illustrated; published at $1.50; our price 75c.

Memoirs of Baron Lejeune. A Soldier in Napoleon's Army; 2 volumes; published at $6; our price $1 for the set.

Stokes Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians; published at $3; our price $1.

Old English Instruments of Music, by F. W. Galpin; illustrated; published at $2.50; our price $1.25.

Napoleon, by Max Lenz; illustrated; published at $3.50: our price $1.75.

History of Frederick the Second, by J. S. C. Abbott; illustrated; published at $2.50; our price 75c.

Microscopy, by E. J. Spitta; illustrated; published at $4; our price $1.

The Martian, by George Du Maurier; illustrated; large paper copy; limited to 500 copies; published at $10; our price $1.

French Men, Women and Books, by M. Betham-Edwards; illustrated; published at $2.50; our price 75c.

Human Anatomy. General and descriptive by John Cleland and J. Y. MacKay with 630 illustrations; published at $6.50; our price $1.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians; 5 volumes; illustrated; published at $25; our price $15 set.

A Book of Old English Ballads, introduction by H. W. Mabie; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

The Revelation of Jesus, by G. H. Gilbert; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

Inmates of My House and Garden, by Mrs. Brightwen; illustrated; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

The Temple, by Lyman Abbott; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

The Distribution of Wealth, by J. R. Commons; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

More Pot Pourri from a Surrey Garden, by C. W. Earle; published at $2; our price 50c.

The Works of James McNeill Whistler, a study by E. L. Carey; 31 illustrations; published at $4; our price $2.

A Book of Old English Love Songs, introduction by H. W. Mabie; decorations by G. W. Edwards; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

Interpretations of the Bible, by G. H. Gilbert; published at $1.25; our price 50c.

Life of Doctor Samuel Johnson, by James Boswell; 3 volumes; illustrated; published at $7.50; our price $3.50 a set.

A History of Sculpture, by E. H. Short; illustrated; published at $2.50; our price $1.25.

Hogarth's London, by H. B. Wheatley; 53 illustrations; published at $4.80; our price $2.

Their Silver Wedding Journey, by W. D. Howells; 2 volumes; illustrated; published at $5; our price $1.50 a set.

Spanish Sketches—Holland Sketches—Both by Edward Penfield; illustration in color; published at $2.50; our price 85c. each

Art in Photography. Special number of the International Studio; 100 illustrations; published at $5; our price $2.

2350 Miscellaneous Books, Some New, Others Used and All More or Less Soiled Offered at Very Low Prices

These come from one of New York's most prominent Book Stores and they will be arranged on special tables and marked at very low prices for immediate clearance.

There are Books of many kinds and subjects, one, two and three of a kind, so you will see the importance of coming early.

Several Hundred Single Numbers of the New York Architect at 15c Each Published at $1 a Part

Each number complete in itself, showing the exteriors and giving the specifications of clubs, hotels, theatres and homes designed by architects of international reputation. Published at $1 a part; now at 15c each.

The Shoe Store Presents an Exposition of
New Footwear Fashions

Edwin C. Burt

Shoe for Women

This famous trade-mark is known to practically all Brooklyn women and they know it stands for quality, style and service every time.

NEW SHOES come out on dress parade today.

Brooklyn has—at Loeser's—one of the largest and best Shoe Stores in all America; one which we are glad to know serves as inspiration to merchants in many parts of the country.

Now this fine Shoe Store has made ready an EXPOSITION of the autumn and winter fashions in footwear, the most extensive and elaborate, yet practical showing of new modes that has yet been made, we believe.

Amid the decoration of plants and other greenery, and a remarkable collection of fine shoe leathers, we shall exhibit the individual fashions and the beautiful workmanship that give to America admittedly first place in all the world in the manufacture of fine Shoes.

The exhibition is of Shoes for women, children and men. We are confident that all who come will be impressed by the variety, the attractiveness, the fine workmanship and the moderate prices of this footwear which we present as evidence of the reason why so large a proportion of the Shoe business of this community centers in the Loeser Store.

At the same time the day will be made significant by an extraordinary offering of

Women's New $5 Edwin C. Burt Shoes at $3.15

Five styles of 14-button Boots made in the most advanced shapes for fall and winter, made of full five-dollar quality, and offering at $3.15 the most extraordinary value we ever knew at the beginning of a season.

The sale at $3.15 a pair is the result of a plan between the makers (who are Brooklyn people and have their factory here) and ourselves to give to this annual exposition some features of VALUE without a precedent.

The models include calf with cloth tops, patent leather with kid tops, patent leather with cloth tops, and calf with kid tops—all of these having the new long toes. There is also a kid model with cloth top in the short toe style for more conservative wearers. A full range of sizes in every style.

Also New $3.50 Shoes for Women at $2.85

Another specially planned feature that offers the very best $3.50 Shoes that can be made at a low price not equaled heretofore. Styles are patent leather with cloth tops, calf with cloth tops, patent leather with kid tops—these in button styles. Also calf with kid tops in button or lace models.

Men's New $4 and $5 Shoes at $2.60 a Pair

To round out the offerings of this remarkable occasion we have selected from our own best styles a number of models of $4 and $5 Shoes and will make today's price for them $2.60 a pair.

Black and tan calf, patent leather and kid Shoes in a fair range of sizes. The men who get these Shoes at $2.60 will have values they will not soon forget.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Women's 85c. to $2.50 Silk Hose, 60c. to $1.35

EACH WEEK WE PLAN for a special sale of Silk Hose for women, and this week we have succeeded in securing not only a very large quantity, but a very choice lot of Hose, at prices some of which are the lowest in months.

85c. to $1 Silk Hose at 60c
Black, white, tan, pink, sky, smoke, gray, bronze and green thread silk, with mercerized tops and soles; spliced heels and toes.

$1.35 Silk Stockings at 85c
Black thread silk, with double silk tops and soles; lisle lined spliced heels and toes.

$2 to $2.50 SILK STOCKINGS AT $1.35
Black thread silk with double silk tops and soles; some have lisle soles with double silk tops.

Main Floor.

$4.50 to $5.50 Untrimmed Velvet Hats, $2.98
$3.75 Special Ostrich Feather Bands at $2.49

BY FAR THE BEST OFFERING this season for the benefit of the woman who has the knack of trimming her own millinery. Both Hats and Feather Bands are of fine quality, and their comparison of values is according to the Loeser standards of moderate prices.

The Velvet Hats
All of them are in a good crow black, in all the best shapes of the season, in large, medium and small sizes. They are Hats that would be considered very good values at $4.50 to $5.50, and at $2.98 are, we believe, unrivaled so early in the season.

The Ostrich Bands
Thickly feathered Bands of fine ostrich, with two plume ends, adapted to the latest mode of trimming. Black, white and such good colors as taupe, purple, peacock blue, Limoges blue, emerald and brown.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

HO EL NASSAU
Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Forty Minutes from Herald Square
Long Island Electric Service
26 Trains Daily
ROOMS WITH BATH
$1.50 Per Day and Upward
Monthly Rates.
FRESH AND SALT WATER
IN ALL BATHROOMS
Grill Room Open Moderate Prices
BARNETT & BARSE CORPORATION
MR. BARSE WAS FOR TEN YEARS
WITH THE WALDORF MANAGEMENT.

1,000 ANSWER FAKE "AD."

Salvation Army Workers Stormed by Bartenders and Actors.

Some one with a grudge against William McGue or his wife, both of solid Salvation Army affiliations, or else some one whose idea of a practical joke is not in harmony with the McGues', inserted two advertisements in a morning newspaper yesterday in which it was said that two bartenders and six moving picture actors could find employment at 140 Sherman Avenue, which is the McGue home.

Applicants were instructed to call at 6:30, and when Mr. and Mrs. McGue reached their home at that time they were shocked to find one thousand men being held in only a semblance of order by six or more policemen. The men began to put in their applications as bartenders or moving picture actors as soon as McGue made his identity known and for a short time there was bedlam.

Finally, however, McGue, mounted on his stoop for a rostrum, made himself heard. He said that he had not inserted the advertisements, that he feared the moral effect of moving-picture theatres, and that his only interest in bartenders was their conversion. The men went their several ways then, some grumbling, some smiling. McGue is a printer connected with The War Cry, the official organ of the Salvation Army, and his wife was an Army worker before her marriage.

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY, MIND
Have you got the makings of a cocktail in the house?
YOU should worry. Stop by the dealer's tonight and buy a bottle of
Club Cocktails
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BROTHER
Hartford New York London

REGISTRATION GAIN; BEATS 1909 RECORD

Grand Total for Three Days for All Five Boroughs Is 503,204.

BUT LESS THAN IN 1912

Manhattan Alone Falls Behind 1909 —Many Challenges by Honest Ballot Workers.

The registration for the third day picked up considerably all over the city, Manhattan being the only borough that fell behind the figures for the third day of 1909, the last Mayoralty year. The total for the three days for all the boroughs this year was 503,204, as compared with 480,347 in 1909, a gain of 22,857. The total registration yesterday in all the boroughs was 159,079.

While there is a gain throughout the entire city over the figures for 1909, there is a falling off of about 42,000 as compared with the registration for the first three days of 1912, a Presidential year. The Bronx and Queens continued to show improved figures even over the Presidential year. In the Bronx 13,861 more men registered this year than during the first three days of 1909 and nearly 10,000 more than last year. In Queens the increase over the first three days of 1909 was over 9,000 and nearly 2,000 more than last year. Even Richmond beat the three-day figures of 1909 by 213.

Brooklyn held up well, showing an increase of about 6,000 over the 1900 three-day figures, although that borough fell about 20,000 behind the registration for the first three days of last year.

The downtown districts in Manhattan, Tammany strongholds, showed an improvement over the figures of last Friday and Saturday. At the same time the increase in the uptown districts which are heavily Republican also showed an awakening interest among the voters. In none of the downtown districts, however, except the Twelfth, which is Charles F. Murphy's, did the figures exceed those of the three days of 1909. In several uptown districts, the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third the figures were better than those of 1909.

The largest gain was in the Twenty-third district, a strong Republican district, the increase over the first three days of the last Mayoralty year being nearly 4,000.

The Honest Ballot Association last night announced that during the day it had made 297 challenges in the registration place and 264 of those challenged, representing 89 per cent., went out of line and refused to register after they were challenged.

The following table shows the registration for the first three days of 1909, 1910, and 1912, as well as that for the first three days this year:

THIRD DAY'S REGISTRATION.

Boroughs.	Three Days 1909.	Three Days 1910.	Three Days 1912.	Three Days. 1913.
Manh'n	209,039	197,731	233,842	201,828
TheBronx	49,359	48,232	53,607	63,220
Brooklyn.	173,505	171,346	201,770	179,406
Queens	36,588	34,064	44,237	46,193
Richm'd.	11,856	11,277	12,232	12,069
Total	480,347	462,919	545,686	503,204

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	Three Days 1909.	Three Days 1910.	Three Days 1912.	Three Days. 1913.
1	5,546	4,886	4,897	4,852
2	5,188	5,062	5,554	5,184
3	6,421	6,185	6,380	5,876
4	4,384	4,122	4,868	4,701
5	6,544	6,071	5,945	5,360
6	5,063	4,786	5,539	5,041
7	6,006	5,421	6,006	5,196
8	4,680	4,420	5,308	4,636
9	5,335	5,020	5,539	4,630
10	5,084	4,703	5,441	4,934
11	6,504	5,990	6,619	6,112
12	6,317	5,880	5,920	5,610
13	5,873	5,325	5,973	5,063
14	6,823	6,083	6,265	5,716
15	8,783	8,590	9,789	8,386
16	5,707	5,356	5,710	5,362
17	8,220	7,603	9,294	8,126
18	5,865	5,610	6,341	5,940
19	9,856	9,811	12,500	11,262
20	6,151	5,712	6,240	5,716
21	9,626	9,072	10,426	9,241
22	6,478	6,081	6,699	6,052
23	15,057	15,954	21,327	19,80[illegible]
24	4,643	4,433	4,840	4,562
25	7,170	6,337	6,782	5,829
26	6,603	6,341	6,975	6,358
27	6,180	5,616	6,369	5,273
28	4,473	4,235	4,500	4,180
29	7,777	7,220	8,151	7,325
30	8,052	7,384	7,848	6,963
31	8,721	8,414	9,722	8,450
Total	209,039	197,731	233,842	201,828

THE BRONX.

A. D.	Three Days 1909	Three Days 1910.	Three Days 1912.	Three Days. 1913.
30 (No. St.)	2,588	2,392	2,548	2,431
32	14,962	14,713	18,806	18,480
33	8,407	7,849	9,702	9,055
34	12,396	12,402	17,961	17,974
35	11,006	11,145	14,590	15,280
Total	49,350	48,232	53,607	63,220

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	Three Days 1909.	Three Days 1910.	Three Days 1912.	Three Days. 1913.
1	6,703	6,355	8,098	6,088
2	5,819	5,082	5,320	4,520
3	5,918	5,083	5,374	4,847
4	6,421	6,614	7,166	6,336
5	8,097	8,184	9,622	8,396
6	6,605	6,524	7,351	6,614
7	5,905	5,721	6,245	5,680
8	5,856	5,369	3,797	5,084
9	10,544	10,294	13,118	11,805
10	7,768	7,541	8,571	7,178
11	7,381	7,293	8,752	7,082
12	9,057	9,269	10,361	9,316
13	5,543	5,171	6,304	5,527
14	5,402	5,381	5,815	5,006
15	6,109	5,877	6,827	6,301
16	10,341	11,031	14,503	14,08[illegible]
17	7,506	7,587	6,805	7,717
18	11,016	12,039	15,392	14,339
19	5,754	5,591	6,402	5,583
20	7,243	7,008	7,922	6,939
21	4,327	4,152	4,812	4,010
22	14,523	14,393	17,184	15,524
23	9,577	9,787	12,523	11,431
Total	173,505	171,346	201,770	179,406

QUEENS.

A. D.	Three Days 1909.	Three Days 1910.	Three Days 1912.	Three Days. 1913
1	8,090	7,964	8,583	8,811
2	7,695	6,585	8,364	9,047
3	11,314	11,025	14,617	15,527
4	9,519	9,390	12,673	12,630
Total	36,588	34,064	44,237	46,193

RICHMOND.

A. D.	Three Days 1909.	Three Days 1910.	Three Days 1912.	Three Days. 1913.
1	11,856	11,277	12,232	12,069

5 NEWLY INDICTED FOR BANKING FRAUDS

Farrar, Allen, and Henry E. De Kay, Held Here, Will Return to Providence Without Fight.

DE KAY'S BROTHER NAMED

He's in Mexico—The Brothers Not in Lowell Bank Deal, but Are Accused in Another Transaction.

Orion R. Farrar, James F. Allen, and Henry E. De Kay, who are charged with having aided Edward P. Metcalf in the misapplication of the funds of the Atlantic National Bank of Providence, R. I., were brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday. They probably will be taken to Providence next Monday, to which date the case was adjourned, as they have decided not to fight removal proceedings.

It became known yesterday that the Federal Grand Jury in Providence found on Thursday two new indictments in the case. In the first, which was returned on Oct. 12, it was charged that De Kay, his brother, John Wesley De Kay, now in Mexico; Allen, and Farrar had aided Metcalf in making on Oct. 19, 1910, a check on the Elliot National Bank of Boston, payable to the Traders' National Bank of Lowell, and that this check was used in the effort of the Columbus Securities Company, now in bankruptcy, to gain control of the Lowell bank.

It has now, however, developed that the De Kay brothers had nothing to do with the Lowell bank deal, and so one of the new indictments charges them with having induced Metcalf, between Nov. 23, 1912, and March 15, 1913, to advance $12,150 on seven unsecured notes of the Mexican National Packing Company made out by B. M. Riker, a clerk, and $14,400 more on three notes of the Massachusetts Chemical Company. Most of this money, it is said, was sent by John Wesley De Kay to England in aid of the reorganization of the Mexican Packing Company, of which he was President, and his brother, Henry E. De Kay, receiver.

The second of the two new indictments found in Providence, it is understood, deals with the Lowell bank matter, and refers only to Metcalf, Allen, and Farrar. These indictments are still under seal, but copies of them have been received by Assistant United States District Attorney Boyle to be used if De Kay was discharged in Commissioner Shields's court. If the proceedings against Allen and Farrar are abandoned, they will be rearrested on the new indictment.

To-day is the last day to register for the coming election. If you fail to register you cannot vote. 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CARNEGIE COMES BACK.

Tells of His Talk with the Kaiser—He'll Vote for Mitchel.

Andrew Carnegie returned yesterday from his annual Summer visit to Europe on the Cunard Liner Mauretania, accompanied by his wife and daughter, looking in the best of health. Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder were passengers on the same ship.

In a talk with the reporters on the ship coming up from Quarantine, Mr. Carnegie discussed golf, the Emperor William and the benefit of Scotch whisky if taken medicinally in small quantities by the doctor's orders. He said that he was glad to get home in time to register for the election and laughed when one of the reporters asked him if he was a citizen of the United States.

"I am sorry Gaynor is gone," Mr. Carnegie said. "I think he was an honest man. His memory never can be shamed. I think Mitchel, too, is honest and I am going to vote for him."

When asked what he thought about William Sulzer, who had just been removed from the Governorship, Mr. Carnegie said:

"The impeachment of Gov. Sulzer is a sad affair. He had many good qualities."

The retired steel master then spoke of his visit to Emperor William at Berlin and of the good that the Emperor was doing for the cause of temperance.

"Since the Emperor declared his opposition to beer drinking the dueling in that country has practically stopped," Mr. Carnegie said. "The duels fought in Germany used to average about 1,200 a year. Now they do not number more than a dozen."

On the subject of golf Mr. Carnegie became enthusiastic and said that it had been the ambition of his life to find an American who could beat the Scotch at their own game. He was satisfied, he said, that young Francis Ouimet looked like the one to do it. He said that he played golf himself on his links at Skibo, and took his half glass of Scotch whisky with his meals as the doctor ordered.

Mr. Carnegie said that he admired the attitude of President Wilson on the Panama Canal tolls and the Mexican situation, which, in his mind, were more important to the country than tariff reform and currency legislation. President Wilson was very much admired in Europe for his administrative abilities, he said.

SHOT GIRL AND HIMSELF.

Youth Wounded Victim Three Times After Refusal to Wed Him.

With a revolver in his right hand, concealed in his coat pocket, Louis Ostuni, a young barber, sauntered up and down Eighth Avenue shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, eyeing closely every young woman who passed along with the homegoing throngs between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. Suddenly he darted through the crowd near the southwest corner at Thirty-ninth Street and confronted two young women who were walking north near the edge of the sidewalk, and addressing one of them, Antoinette Perfumo, a dressmaker, 19 years old, he asked:

"Have you changed your mind; will you marry me?"

"I never want to see you again," answered the girl.

Then she shrank away and attempted to run to the street. Ostuni stepped in front of her, blocking her path, and the revolver, pressed against her side and still concealed in his pocket, went off, sending a bullet into her body above the hip. She staggered, and again the barber fired, this time twice, one bullet penetrating her chest and the other her stomach. Then he turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting two wounds in his stomach, which will probably prove fatal. The girl will recover.

GEORGE J. GOULD RETURNS.

Argues for Better Freight Rates While Praising Brandeis.

George J. Gould arrived yesterday from Europe on the Cunarder Mauretania, after spending several months in Scotland, London, and the Continent of Europe, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. In an interview with the reporters on board at Quarantine, Mr. Gould said:

"I am at a loss to understand why business is not good. Information cabled to me while in Europe regarding earnings on the Gould lines caused me to believe that business ought to be good in this country. I believe that an increase in freight rates should be granted in order that the railroads may meet conditions of the times."

When Mr. Gould was informed that Mr. Brandeis had been engaged by the Government on the opposite side, he said that he did not think there was anything to be alarmed about, as Mr. Brandeis was a very good lawyer, and he thought would treat the subject with absolute fairness to all parties concerned.

"You cannot have prosperity and ruin all freight enterprises," said Mr. Gould, "for the reason that the two work together. The valuation proposition on the part of the Government and railroads, in my opinion, is a very good thing. It will doubtless be a long-drawn-out task, and will probably take five or six years to accomplish. A valuation will show that some of the railroads in this country have property in excess of their capitalization.

Mr. Gould said he did not believe that the Panama Canal will materially affect the Transcontinental railroads.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS

Styles designed *expressly* for College Girls and Debutantes constitute an important feature of our displays of fashionable Outer-dress for all occasions---

Tailleur Suits $28--$35--$45--$50--$58--$65
Smart Coats $28--$35--$38--$45
School Dresses $22--$25--$28--$35--$45
Dance Frocks $45--$48--$55--$65--$68
Blouses $5--$8--$10--$12
Hats $12--$15--$18--$20
Fur Coats---$95 up
Fur Sets---$50 up.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.
Special Saturday Sales of Much Importance

300 Men's Rain and Top Coats
DIAGONAL CHEVIOT CRAVENETTE OVERCOATS—waterproof without rubber; heavy weight faun mixture; two of the most popular models; conservative Balmacaan slip-on or the popular English box coat with or without belt. Fabrics and styles that are uncommon. *Regularly* $30.00 21.00
TOPCOATS OF CRAVENETTE CHEVIOTS AND TWEEDS—in popular mixtures. *Regularly* $27.00 19.50

Men's Special Gabardine Raincoats
LONG TAN CRAVENETTE COATS, belted back and pleated skirt, stylish and roomy. *Regularly* $21.00
LONG DARK BLUE CRAVENETTE COATS of fine texure, conservative model, fine appearing. *Regularly* $21.00 } 14.25
LONG DARK GRAY CRAVENETTE COATS, a smart utility coat for dress or general wear. *Regularly* $19.50

Extra Special for (To-day) Saturday
MEN'S PRIESTLEY GABARDINE CRAVENETTE COATS, English olive tans, new long model, full skirt with belted pleated back. *Regularly* $18.00 12.75

Women's Raincoats and Dressy Coats
Raincoats
RAINCOATS OF PRIESTLEY'S FAMOUS CRAVENETTE ROSEBERRY—Two choice models in tan, blue, black. Size 14 years to 44 bust. *Value* $12.50 8.75
RAINCOATS OF PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE COVERT CLOTH—Two clever models in Oxford and tan. Size 14 years to 44 bust. *Value* $18.50 13.50
RAINCOATS OF IMPORTED GABARDINE—Latest London model; tan, black, navy. 34 to 44 bust. *Value* $25.00 16.50
Dressy Coats
COATS OF IMPORTED PLUSH—Smart, dressy model, chinchilla squirrel collar. *Value* $40.00
COATS OF IMPORTED RADYNE—Velvet pipings; copy of Bernard model. *Value* $37.50 } 29.50
COATS OF BROCADE VELVET—Choice simple model, suitable for day or evening wear. *Value* $35.00
COATS FOR EVERY DAY WEAR—Of Imported Boucle, well tailored, choice colorings. *Value* $20.00 13.50

Scarfs and Muffs
Of Fashionable Furs, Choice New Models.
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS—A novelty shape *Value* $35.00 27.50
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS—Most practical model. *Value* $40.00 32.00
DYED SKUNK SCARFS—Animal model. *Value* $19.00 12.00
DYED SKUNK MUFFS—New smart model. *Value* $20.00 15.00
CIVET CAT SCARFS—Novelty shape. *Value* $22.50 16.50
CIVET CAT MUFFS—Stylish practical model. *Value* $35.00 27.50

Men's Furnishings
Four Special Values for To-Day.
NEW NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Styles made from short lengths of strictly high grade shirtings. *Regularly* $2.00, $2.50 1.50
KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—The new wide shape, mottle and heather mixtures, in plain and fancy stripes. *Regularly* $1.00 50c
NEW FLANNEL SHIRTS—Made from unshrinkable taffeta flannel; totally different patterns. *Regularly* $2.50 1.45
NEW SILK NECKWEAR—Copies of the best selling high grade novelties of the season reproduced in serviceable silks and liberal shapes. *Very Special* 50c

Silk Umbrellas
Men's and Women's.
165 ALL SILK UMBRELLAS — *Twill or taffeta weaves; mission, crooks, naturals & Prince of Wales handles; well made and practical for hard service. Reg.* $3.00 2.15

Leather Goods
HAND BAGS — *Newest imported and domestic frames; pleated and other popular styles; most desirable leathers in black and colors. Regularly* $5.00 to $6.50 3.95

Sweaters
Women's and Misses'.
AUSTRALIAN WOOL —*Coat model, patch pockets, V neck or roll collar. Value* $5.00 3.95

Blanket Robes
Women's and Misses'.
BEACON BLANKET ROBES—*In Plaid or Jacquard design, roll collar and cuffs, girdle at waist. Value* $4.00 2.95

Point Alencon Laces
An importation of Point Alecon Laces, made expressly for A. C. & Co., is being displayed, showing many new and graceful designs, from $3.50 *to* $13.50 *per yard.*

Shadow Flouncings
DEMI-FLOUNCINGS *14 inch wide. Regularly 75c yard* 45c
22-INCH FLOUNCINGS *Regularly 95c yard* 65c

Corsets
SUCCESSO CORSETS—*New model of Broche, giving the uncorseted effect; low bust, long straight hips. Value* $5.00 3.50

Children's Coats
1 to 3 years.
CORDUROY CHEVIOT AND BROADCLOTH COATS—*English or box model; navy, brown, Copenhagen and white. Value* $7.50 5.00

Silk Petticoats
Women's and Misses'.
MILANESE JERSEY, CREPE DE CHINE AND MESSALINE — *Newest models and trimmings. Value* $7.50 *to* $8.50 5.00

Glace Gloves
1 CLASP P-K—*finest quality, all white, also white with black stitching. Val.* $1.50 *pr.* 1.15
16 BUTTON LENGTH *in white. Val.* $3.00 *pr.* 2.25
20 BUTTON LENGTH *Mousquetaire, finest quality. Val.* $4.50 *pr.* 3.45

Novelty Veilings
FANCY MESH VEILINGS —*Black, white & colors. Reg. 25c to 40c yard* 15c
COMBINATION MESH VEILINGS — *Newest French colorings. Regularly* $1.25 *yard* 95c
BLACK MESH VEILINGS — *Chenille and woven dots. Reg. 35c to* $2.50 *yd.* 25c to 1.95

Broadway & 19th Street

The Saunterer

SOME men put fashion *above* comfort. Others put it *below*. We put both *into* every Regal, even "common sense" shapes, blending *dignity* with *distinction* and achieving *style* without *stiltedness*.

Older men and heavier men—men with "touchy feet"—men with fallen arches—men who think of *new shoes* with acute dread of the "*breaking in*" will find among the half-a-hundred Regal Styles a "*last*" and a *leather* precisely suited to their feet, ready to *wear away right away* without a tweak or twinge.

Sketched above is "*Nature's Doctor*"—$5—a famous Regal Style expressly designed to correct flat feet and fallen arches by a *new treatment*. The flexible shank (without the usual steel stiffening) is full of "give and take," thereby *exercising* and *massaging* the atrophied muscles, so that they regain their buoyancy, and *hold up the arch*.

The "*State Street*"—$5—is a refined-line, broad-toe, new-model Regal, in which comfort inside is cunningly hidden by style outside. You needn't *clip comfort* or *forego fashion* in a Regal.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *to* $5

Regal Shoe Company
MANHATTAN
175 Broadway — Broadway a. 37th
Broadway at Duane — 40 W. 34th St.
Broadway at Spring — Nassau at Ann
Broadway at 10th — 6th Ave. at 21st St.
Broadway at 27th — 14th St. at 3rd Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.
BROOKLYN
361 Broadway — 1375 Broadway — 512 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway — 357 Fulton St. — 466 Fifth Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. — JERSEY CITY
825 Broad St. — 108 Newark Ave.

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Their right consistency and flavor will make the story move with an added zest.

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CARPET CLEANSING
BUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS.
We wash, repair, reweave, Oriental rugs—also dyeing (any shade.) Moth-proof, relay, etc., etc. Every modern method. 43 years' experience.
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Author.	No. Vols.	Binding.	Sub. Price.	Sell. Price.
Carlyle	10	¾ Lea.	$25.00	$9.95
Scott	12	¾ Lea.	25.00	11.95
Scott	24	¾ Lea.	35.00	12.50
Thackeray	10	¾ Lea.	22.50	7.50
Flaubert	10	Cloth	32.50	4.95
Dumas	15	¾ Lea.	35.00	14.50
Longfellow	10	¾ Lea.	25.00	6.75
Wilde	10	Cloth	$22.00	$7.50
De Maupassant	9	¾ Lea.	25.00	7.50
De Maupassant	9	Cloth	22.00	4.95
Stevenson	10	¾ Lea.	25.00	7.95
Stevenson	10	Cloth	22.00	5.55
Hugo	10	Cloth	22.50	7.50
Hugo	10	¾ Lea.	25.00	9.65

Author	Binding	No. Vols.	Sub. Price	Sale Price
Austen	¾ Lea.	10	$24.00	$7.50
Ainsworth	"	8	35.00	8.50
Arabian Nights	"	4	20.00	6.75
Art Galleries of Europe	"	12	35.00	21.00
Bulwer	"	16	35.00	18.75
Balzac	"	13	35.00	22.50
"	"	18	45.00	15.50
Boswell's Johnson	Cloth	3	15.00	3.50
Burton's Arabian Nights	"	17	100.00	32.50
Cooper	"	16	25 00	11.95
"	¾ Lea.	16	32.00	16.50
"	¾ Mor.	16	40.00	20.00
Carlyle	¾ Lea.	10	35.00	11.95
Carleton	Buck.	4	15.00	6.00
Dante	¾ Lea.	4	15.00	6.50
"	Cloth	4	10.00	2.95
Dumas	"	15	25 00	14.50
De Maupassant	"	9	25 00	7.50
"	Buck.	17	25 00	7.50
Dickens	¾ Lea.	30	75 00	30.00
"	"	40	100 00	39 00
"	Cloth	30	50 00	18.00
"	¾ Lea.	15	35.00	18.75
"	"	15	35 00	14.50
"	"	16	37.50	11.75
"	Cloth	15	22 50	9.50
Every Child Should Know	"	20	35 00	10.00
Emerson	¾ Lea.	5	15 00	6.50
Eliot	"	10	100 00	45.50
"	"	10	22 00	9.50
Fielding	"	6	15.00	4.95
Fiske's History	Cloth	11	32 50	9.75
Gibbon's Rome	¾ Lea.	6	32 00	7.50
Gautier	"	12	25 00	12.00
Green's History	"	5	25 00	5.45
Guizot	"	8	35 00	8.50
Hawthorne	¾ Lea	9	35 00	8.75
Hugo	"	20	40 00	20.00
"	Cloth	10	22 50	7.50
"	¾ Lea.	10	25 00	10.50
Irish Literature	Cloth	5	20.00	6.00
" "	¾ Lea.	5	22 50	7.75
International Ency	Cloth	15	Damaged	7.20
Imperial Encyclopaedia	¾ Lea.	40	Damaged	15.00
Jefferson	"	12	100 00	55.00
Kipling	"	10	15 00	5.95
"	Cloth	6	10 00	2.95
Lib. of World's Best Lit	"	21	50 00	20.00
Lord Lytton	¾ Mor.	40	50 00	30.00
Longfellow	Cloth	10	15 00	6.75
"	¾ Lea.	10	22 50	9.95
Longfellow	¾ Lea.	10	$22.50	$6.75
Lamb	"	8	22.50	5.45
Les Miserables	"	5	15.00	5.50
"	Cloth	5	10.00	3.90
Lever	¾ Lea.	12	22.00	12.00
Lincoln	"	12	25.00	15.50
"	"	8	22.00	3.75
"	"	12	35.00	25.00
Marryat	"	12	22.00	12.00
Motley	Cloth	17	35 00	18.50
Montaigne	"	10	25.00	12.50
Mollere	"	6	15.00	6.00
Mark Twain	Cloth	25	100.00	50.00
"	"	25	50.00	25.00
Nelson's Encyclopaedia	"	12	40.00	13.20
Parkman	¾ Mor.	13	35.00	18.85
Poe	"	10	22.50	8.50
Plutarch's Lives	¾ Lea.	5	22 50	5.50
Plato	"	4	15.00	6.50
Ridpath's History U. S.	¾ Lea.	6	25.00	7.50
"	Cloth	6	15 00	5.95
Reade	¾ Lea.	12	35 00	12.00
Rawlinson	"	5	15 00	6.00
Sterne	Cloth	12	25 00	12.50
Science Library	¾ Lea.	16	25 00	8.95
"	Cloth	16	35 00	7.95
Sue	¾ Lea.	12	25.00	12.00
"	Buck.	10	22.50	10.50
Scott	"	12	25 00	11.95
"	¾ Lea.	24	35.00	12.50
Shakespeare	"	10	15 00	9.50
"	"	20	25 00	11.00
"	"	20	25 00	12.50
"	¼ Lea.	40	40.00	12.50
Scott	¾ Lea.	25	100 00	60.00
Ruskin	"	13	35 00	17.75
Tolstoy	"	14	35 00	18.75
"	Cloth	14	22 50	10.50
"	¾ Lea.	10	25 00	9.50
Voltaire	Cloth	12	100.00	42.50
Wilde	¾ Lea.	15	25.00	9.50
"	"	10	.....	10.00
Wilson's His. The Am. People	Cloth	5	35 00	9.50
Warner	"	10	25 00	15.50
World Wide Encyclopaedia	"	5	35 00	9.95
Browning	¾ Lea.	6	15 00	7.20
Whittier	"	7	17.50	8.40
Macaulay	"	10	25.00	12.00
Holmes	"	14	35 00	16.80
Bret Harte	"	12	30.00	14.40
"	Cloth.	12	18.00	10.80
Lowell	¾ Lea.	11	27.50	13.20

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EATON USED DRUGS, MRS. HARRISON SAYS

Often Heard Mrs. Eaton and Her Daughter June Express Fear of Poisoning.

ADMIRAL ADORED HIS WIFE

Dorothy Admits Her Mother Called Him Crazy and He Had Planned to Go to Smoker.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 17.—In the chain of evidence which the prosecution is trying to weld in its effort to convict Mrs. Jennie May Eaton of the murder by poison of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, the mother and daughter of the accused widow, relied upon by the State to furnish its strongest links, were the only witnesses to testify to-day.

Mrs. Virginia Harrison, the mother, 69 years old and very feeble, faced a bombardment of questions all during the afternoon session. She presented a striking contrast to the girlish Dorothy Ainsworth Eaton, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Eaton by her first marriage, who was on the stand all forenoon.

The two witnesses bared family skeletons of the Eaton home in Assinippi, to which the Rear Admiral retired from the naval service to go chicken farming, and rehearsed his fatal illness. Many incidents were related by them which they alleged showed the Admiral's fondness for liquor.

"He used to get tight very often, at least once a week," Mrs. Harrison said. "And in between the sprees he consumed a great deal."

Drugs were frequently used by the Admiral to counteract the effects of the liquor and relieve his stomach, she said.

"His intemperate use of drugs and liquors," Mrs. Harrison related, "caused most of the friction between the Admiral and my daughter, Jennie. She upbraided him frequently for his use of both. When the Admiral was himself he was a kind, considerate husband. He worshipped his wife and they got along nicely together. I was very very fond of him."

Many times, said Mrs. Harrison, she heard Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. June Keyes, the prisoner's elder daughter by her former husband, express fears of poisoning.

"I tried to talk these notions about poison and other things out of her," said the witness.

Miss Dorothy, in her testimony, voiced the same praise of her stepfather. Both denied that Rear Admiral Eaton had flirted with other women, as the Government alleges, and denied most vigorously that Mrs. Eaton was jealous of him.

Admissions were drawn from the girl that her mother, the defendant, had called him "crazy" and "a lunatic," and had hired a trained nurse, Annie Rooney, for two weeks to watch the Admiral.

According to the witness, June sided with her mother in the family quarrels and had much influence over Mrs. Eaton. The defendant, she said, at times taunted the Admiral with being a lunatic, and he jokingly referred to their home as the "lunatic asylum." He sometimes used this address in letters and on postcards addressed to his wife.

The most important statement obtained from the young witness by District Attorney Albert Barker was that the Admiral had planned to attend a smoker in Rockland on the Tuesday after he died, and had spoken to her about it. The defense contends that he poisoned himself.

Replying to a question by the court the girl said that on the night before his death and while he was suffering the Admiral exclaimed, "Doctor, doctor." Mrs. Eaton asked her husband if it would be all right to wait until morning for a physician, and he answered weakly, "Yes."

During Miss Dorothy's testimony Chief Justice Aiken asked her to remove her violet turban and veil so that her voice could be heard better. She was unable to unfasten the knot on her veil, and hastening from the witness stand to her mother sat in her lap while Mrs. Eaton removed both hat and veil.

AIRSHIP EXPLODES; 28 MEN ARE KILLED

Continued from Page 1.

car by this explosion and their bodies fell 400 yards away.

Then came another and more violent explosion as the fire reached the gasoline tanks filled with about two tons of the liquid fuel. In another instant the wreck of the newest of Germany's dirigibles lay a flaming mass on the ground, blocking the main highway leading into Johannistnal.

Fifty school girls of the Johannisthal elementary school were playing in a field when the airship exploded right above them. The headway of the airship, however, carried the hull beyond the children, who fled into the school in a hysterical condition.

The fire departments of all the neighboring suburbs with detachments of the balloon corps, the pioneers and other troops, hurried to the scene of the accident.

The balloon lay in a great "S" curve, a mass of glowing tangled girders and wires. The cylinders of the motors in the centre gondola and one of the after propellers could be distinguished, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate that the debris was all that remained of the great airship.

Two Found Alive and One Dies.

It was impossible for some time to approach the flaming dirigible, beneath which the crew and passengers were confined.

The commander and the officers of the Admiralty, seated in a gondola, were caged inside a network of red-hot aluminum girders and canvas when the explosion came. It is believed that practically all on board were killed by the explosion of the gasoline tank and the consequent fire, and were probably dead before the wreckage reached the earth.

When the debris had cooled somewhat, pioneers with axes attacked the mass of metal to save any of those on board, if still breathing. Only two were found alive and one of these died as he was being extricated. The other, Lieut. von Bleul, had both eyes burned out and was otherwise desperately injured. He was taken to a hospital, moaning, "Kill me!" and died there to-night.

Not until two hours had passed were they able to extricate the last of the bodies of the victims from the blackened remains. Many of these were unrecognizable because of their terrible burns.

The dead were born on stretchers to the balloon hall and a company of soldiers roped off the place to keep back the rapidly growing throng.

Story of an Eyewitness.

A Director of one of the aviation companies at the Johannisthal aerodrome was an eyewitness of the disaster. He described it as follows:

"I was working in my office about 500 yards from the scene of the accident when I was startled by an explosion of extraordinary violence. My first thought was that an aeroplane had landed on the roof of a building and that the gasoline had exploded.

"I rushed to a window and saw the new dirigible in flames and plunging toward the earth. The outer covering of the aircraft had been already burned off and the inner ballonets containing the gas had disappeared.

"The naked aluminum framework, with its long centre pieces, its interlaced ribs and its tapering ends, and with the gondolas containing the motors beneath, fell rapidly, bow foremost.

"When the skeleton of the immense craft struck the earth the heavy gondolas buried themselves in the ground.

"I rushed immediately to the scene after ordering the fire department from the Aerodrome to follow, but when I arrived there was nothing left to be done except to take out the bodies of the victims from the mass of twisted wreckage."

Back Flare or Magneto's Spark.

Aviation experts, after studying the wreckage of the dirigible all the afternoon, could reach no definite conclusion as to the cause of the catastrophe.

They are inclined to believe, however, that the explosion was due to the collection of an explosive mixture of gas and air in the tunnel, running inside the airship and connecting the three gondolas. They argue that this mixture was exploded by the back flare from a carburetor or by a spark from a magneto, communicating the fire immediately to every part of the craft.

This, it is pointed out, would account for the rapidity of the destruction of the balloon, only two or three seconds elapsing between the time when the spectators noticed the first flash and the time when the airship fell, a mere framework, stripped of every vestige of its outside covering, and with the ballonets burned up.

The official report of the accident says the explosion was due to ignition of gas in, or above the forward gondola, but not within the body of the airship.

The airship did not carry wireless equipment, and this fact disposes of the suggestion that a spark from the wireless apparatus was the cause of the fire and explosion.

Press On, Says the Kaiser.

Following so soon after the disaster of Sept. 9, when a similar craft, just launched for the navy as L. I. was destroyed in a hurricane, with the loss of fifteen men, to-day's catastrophe has caused consternation throughout Germany, which had been so stirred within a week by the loss of many German passengers on board the Volturno.

Emperor William in a telegram to the Minister of Marine, voices public sentiment concerning the accident by saying: "The sorrow over what has happened, I am convinced, will only be a spur to renewed exertions to develop so important an aerial weapon into a trustworthy implement of war."

The newspapers reflect the Emperor's belief that there should be no relaxation in the efforts to supply Germany with an adequate aerial fleet.

To-day's flight was intended as a test of the ascending properties of the dirigible, which, therefore, carried an unusually large crew to take the place of the machine gun, bombs, wireless equipment, and other fittings with which the air vessel was eventually to be provided.

The loss of the balloon will apparently fall on the Admiralty, which practically accepted the airship on Sept. 29, Count Zeppelin being held responsible only if the dirigible failed to meet the requirements of the Navy Department in the tests, conducted by its own officers.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, called at the German Foreign Office late to-day to express the condolences of the United States Government and himself in connection with the disaster to the airship.

WILL NOT RETARD AVIATION.

American Experts Attribute Accident to Stress of Competition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Army and navy aviation experts here are convinced that to-day's accident will not retard the development of the dirigible as an instrument of warfare.

Brig. Gen. Scriven, in charge of army aeronautics, stands by his recommendations to Congress for the acquisition of at least two such war engines. He has pointed out to Congressional committees that such dirigibles would be of immense service in the defense of the Panama Canal.

Capt. Chambers, in charge of naval aeronautics, expressed the opinion to-day that such accidents as that to the L-II. were attributed to the competition between nations to get speed, and power into the airship before the rules of absolute safety had been ascertained and applied to the management of the craft.

WORST ZEPPELIN TRAGEDY.

Two Navy Dirigibles Have Been Destroyed in Forty Days.

Yesterday's destruction of the Zeppelin L-II. was the worst of the many accidents that had befallen the creations of the aged inventor in his forty years of study and experimenting with balloons. It follows by barely thirty-eight days the disaster to the first navy dirigible, the II., which on Sept. 9 was blown outto sea and broke in two as she struck the water, causing the death of fifteen men.

The "L II" was 520 feet long and 52 feet in diameter. It was driven by four motors of 20 horse power each and was capable of flying at the rate of 50 miles an hour. A continuous flight of 50 hours was said to be possible and the Zeppelin engineers had asserted that this newest creation could cross the Atlantic.

It was on July 1, 1908, that Count Zeppelin made his first successful flight. Then in the Zeppelin I. he ascended with fourteen other persons and remained aloft twelve hours, traveling over part of Switzerland, and circling the Cathedral at Zurich. A few days later he made another fine trip, this time taking up King Wilhelm and Queen Charlotte of Würtemberg. He made several other successful flights in this airship, but on the morning of Aug. 5, a gust of wind drove it into a clump of trees. The motor exploded, and when the smoke cleared away only the framework of the airship remained.

All Germany rushed to the Count's aid, and in three days $375,000 was raised to help him build a new airship. The Zeppelin II. was the result. She made several successful flights, but was caught in a storm and wrecked on May 31, 1908. The Zeppelin III. met a similar fate at Mergentheim.

The Deutschland, the next Zeppelin dirigible, made her maiden voyage on June 22, 1910, carrying twenty passengers from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, a distance of 300 miles. This flight was to start a passenger service between these cities. Six days later, however, she came to grief in the Teutoburgian forest. Her thirty-three passengers escaped injury.

The Zeppelin VI. came to grief while being worked into her shed at Baden-Baden on Sept. 14, 1910. An explosion set fire to her, and the shed also was destroyed. In May, 1911, the Deutschland II. smashed three of her compartments against the wall of her shed.

On June 28, 1911, thirty-four soldiers were injured by an explosion of gas that wrecked the dirigible Schwaben at Düsseldorf. She was at anchor before her shed when a gust of wind tore her from her moorings. A moment later she exploded, caught fire, and was entirely burned.

When the "L—1" was destroyed by a hurricane on Sept. 9 Capt. Metzing, Capt. Hanne, and Baron von Maltzahn and twelve others were killed. An official report said that the disaster detracted nothing from the worth of the airship as an instrument of war. It was pointed out that the loss of the dirigible was not due to technical deficiencies, lack of ballast, or loss of gas, but solely to the greater power of unsettled weather conditions.

The following day, Sept. 10, two soldiers were killed when the Zeppelin Z—5 tore loose from the men who were holding her down. The men held on to the ropes as the airship rose and were killed by the fall when they let go.

An accident comparable in character with that of the L—II. was the destruction off Atlantic City last year of Melvin Vaniman's dirigible balloon Akron, in which he hoped to cross the Atlantic. On July 2, 1912, Vaniman took the dirigible out for a test flight. When it was 1,000 feet in the air it exploded and fell into the sea. Besides Vaniman, his brother Calvin, who was steersman of the dirigible, George Bourtillion, Frederick Elmer, and Walter Guest were killed.

THREE ARMY AVIATORS KILLED

German Officers Die in Practice Flights on Military Duty.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The German army as well as the navy suffered from aviation accidents to-day, as three army officers, belonging to the Flying Corps, were killed this morning in aeroplane accidents.

Capt. Haeseler, Lieut. Koch, Lieut. von Freyberg, and Sergt. Mante left Berlin last night on two aeroplanes with instructions to fly to points in Silesia and Bavaria, respectively, to deliver military messages.

To-day is the last day to register for the coming election. If you fail to register you cannot vote. 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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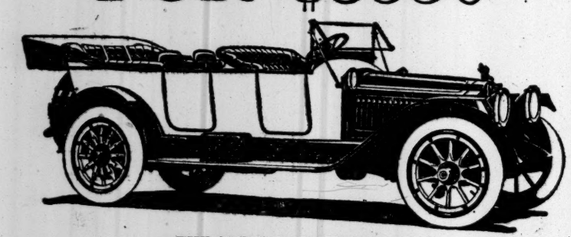

THE SPECIAL TOURING CAR

Packard "2-38" touring chassis, with special six-passenger body, thirty-three hundred and fifty dollars. Body is of Packard design but not of Packard manufacture. To meet a popular demand for the Packard maximum service chassis, this vehicle is offered at five hundred dollars less than the standard touring car.

The same chassis, with the more luxurious body, built in the Packard shops, thirty-eight hundred and fifty dollars. This Standard touring car seats seven.

An exclusively new design, the Salon touring body, has two individual front seats and a passageway to the rear compartment. The "2-38" chassis, with this Packard built body, thirty-eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Packard sales for the fiscal year just closed were far in excess of any previous twelve months—another sweeping endorsement of Packard methods and Packard quality.

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Black and Oxford Overcoats *One-Half Silk-Lined Overcoats*
Convertible-Collar Overcoats

Also a choice assemblage of "SAMPLE" OVERCOATS (only 1 to 4 of a style or material.) Very big plums for those who come EARLY.

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Men's $3 Fall Shoes

On Sale Here Today at $1.98

The surplus product of a well-known manufacturer. Every pair perfect. Patent leather and gun-metal calf, button or lace; also box-calf, Blucher style, leather-lined. All sizes, 6 to 11, C, D and E widths.

Boys' $2 and $2.50 Patent Leather Shoes, at $1.49

Comfortable and dressy last; solid leather soles; Blucher style; sizes to 5½.

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Gloves at $1.85

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WILDE	1	10	cloth	35.00	6.25
HUGO	1	10	cloth	30.00	6.25
COOPER	1	16	cloth	24.00	9.00
COOPER	2	16	¾ leather	50.00	12.50
DE KOCK	1	25	¾ leather	100.00	30.50
RAWLINSON	1	5	¾ leather	25.00	5.00
MUHLBACH	1	18	¾ leather	72.00	16.50
ARABIAN NIGHTS	2	8	cloth	30.00	4.25
ARABIAN NIGHTS	1	8	¾ leather	40.00	5.25
RODKINSON'S TALMUD	1	10	cloth	....	17.50
TISSOT'S LIFE of CHRIST	2	5	cloth	25.00	6.00
DICKENS	2	30	½ leather	50.00	12.25
MOLIERE	2	6	¾ leather, Athenaeum Ed.	....	5.75
LIFE OF SCOTT	1	4	¾ leather, Fireside Ed.	....	3.75
READE	1	12	¾ Morocco, Sterling Ed.	....	12.75
AUSTEN	1	6	¾ leather	22.00	6.50
ART GALLERIES OF EUROPE	1	12	cloth	....	16.50
ART GALLERIES OF EUROPE	1	12	½ leather	....	19.75
BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS	1	17	buckram	125.00	25.50
BALZAC	1	36	cloth, De Fau Ed.	....	22.50
ELIOT	1	12	cloth	30.00	5.75
RUSKIN	1	30	¾ leather, De Fau Ed.	....	27.50
DE MAUPASSANT	3	5	¾ leather	25.00	4.75
HISTORY of ALL NATIONS	1	15	cloth	35.00	7.50
WARNER	2	15	cloth	40.00	10.50
WORLDWIDE ENCYCLOPEDIA	1	12	silk finish	38.00	2.75
RUSKIN	2	14	cloth	39.00	9.75
MUHLBACH	2	18	cloth	32.00	11.50
KIPLING	2	10	cloth	15.00	4.25
ELIOT	1	24	cloth	25.00	11.50
WILDE	2	10	¾ leather	55.00	8.25
EMERSON	1	5	¾ leather	25.00	5.50
CARLYLE	2	10	cloth	32.00	6.75
KINGSLEY	1	7	cloth	$18.00	$4.25
BALZAC	3	18	cloth	45.00	7.75
KIPLING	2	10	¾ leather	30.00	6.50
LONGFELLOW	3	10	¾ leather	45.00	6.75
MARRYAT	2	12	¾ leather	36.00	10.25
HUGO	2	20	¾ leather	45.00	18.50
MACAULAY	2	5	cloth	12.00	2.95
MONTAIGNE'S ESSAYS	2	10	buckram	55.00	11.50
WILDE (Limited Edition)	1	15	buckram	75.00	15.00
DICKENS	2	18	¾ leather, damaged	45.00	9.00
DICKENS	1	30	leather, shopworn	50.00	9.25
SCOTT	1	12	¾ leather, handled	36.00	7.50
HUGO	1	10	¾ leather, marred	45.00	6.50
SHAKESPEARE	2	40	cloth, Booklovers Ed.	....	6.75
SHAKESPEARE	1	13	¾ leather, shopworn	40.00	7.75
JOHNSON	1	8	cloth, perfect	50.00	9.50
KIPLING	1	6	cloth, handled	25.00	2.50
DICKENS	1	30	½ leather, handled	50.00	9.75
PEPYS' DIARY	1	4	shopworn	10.00	2.50
PARDOE	1	15	marred	45.00	12.50
HISTORY OF ENGLAND	1	..	marred	12.00	4.75
HUGO	1	20	cloth, shopworn	....	8.00
ELIOT	..	12	cloth, handled	25.00	5.50
DICKENS	1	15	cloth, shopworn	....	6.75
BALZAC	..	18	¾ lea., 1 vol. missing	55.00	10.00
SHAKESPEARE	2	20	cloth, rubbed	25.00	6.50
VOLTAIRE	1	43	cloth, handled	85.00	21.50
AINSWORTH	1	8	½ lea., slightly handl'd	35.00	7.50
MAKERS OF HISTORY	3	20	cloth, shopworn	30.00	2.75
MAKERS OF HISTORY	2	20	Japan vellum, soiled	28.00	2.50
HISTORICAL FICTION	2	15	cloth, shopworn	12.00	2.75
LIBRARY OF VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE	2	25	cloth, soiled	15.00	3.25
POPULAR SCIENCE LIBRARY	1	15	½ leather, shopworn	30.00	5.50
AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA	3	5	slightly damaged	25.00	1.95
STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA	1	8	¾ leather, marred	45.00	5.95

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4. Pea o' My Heart	75c	35c
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9. Trail of the Lonesome Pine	75c	35c
10. Sunshine and Roses	1.00	45c
11. Where Did You Get That Girl?	1.00	45c
12. Harlequin	1.25	55c
13. Mignon	1.25	55c
15. Dying Poet	1.25	55c
19. The Night You Told Me So	1.00	45c
16. I'll Be Welcome in My Home Town	75c	35c
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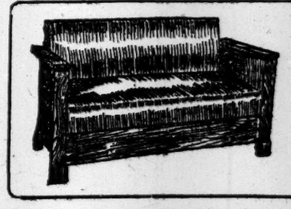

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FIGHT ON PLAN FOR FINAL CHURCH COURT

Episcopal Convention Warmly Debates Canon Giving Great Power to Bishops.

DR. PARKS FORESEES PERIL

Says Proposed Canon Would Be Fatal—Stetson Asserts That It Would Work Injustice.

The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention, in session in the new Synod Hall at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, considered yesterday a new canon which, if adopted, would establish a Final Court of Appeal. Such a court would hear and determine appeals from adverse rulings of Courts of Review and of Trial Courts, provided the appeals were taken only on questions relating to "doctrine, faith, and worship."

The proposed new canon, which would be known as Canon 31, was reported favorably by a Joint Committee appointed at Cincinnati in 1910. This Court of Appeal would consist of the Bishops of the Church, "when canonically assembled as a House of Bishops." It is provided, furthermore, that there shall be a Judicial Commission of the Court, appointed at each General Convention, consisting of five Bishops, five Presbyters, and five laymen, and that the function of the Judicial Commission shall be to consider appeals and whip them into shape before they reach the Final Court of Appeal.

The report of the Joint Committee was submitted to the House of Deputies several days ago, and when it came up regularly on the calendar shortly before the noon recess, ex-Judge Charles Andrews, formerly of the Court of Appeals, a Deputy from the Diocese of Central New York, and a member of the Joint Committee, started to explain in detail each of the sections of the new canon.

Judge Andrews, one of the oldest members of the House of Deputies, had hardly mounted the platform when he was interrupted by Francis Lynde Stetson, who said that the House for many years had looked to Judge Andrews for guidance, and offered a motion to allow him all the time he desired. The motion was carried and Judge Andrews laid the plan for the Final Court of Appeals before the House section by section. The House adjourned for recess soon after Judge Andrews concluded his remarks, and the new canon was made the first order of business for the afternoon session.

Mr. Stetson at the afternoon session explained that he was a member of the General Convention that met in Chicago in 1886, when the same question of a Final Court of Appeal first was agitated. He was the only surviving member of the committee that was appointed to consider the merits of the original proposition, and when he told the House of Deputies, somewhat prophetically, that at the next General Convention there might be no surviving member to weigh all the arguments made for and against the measure, they at once voted to give Mr. Stetson all the time he wanted for a discussion of the subject.

At the outset, Mr. Stetson said that he was opposed to the proposed new canon because he believed it would act as an injustice to the clergymen of the Church. Mr. Stetson said that only three clergymen had been tried for canonical offenses relating to doctrine, faith, or worship during the 120 years' existence of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He cited the cases of Herbert of Rhode Island, Cheney of Chicago, and Crapsey of New York. The first case was disposed of without disturbing the church, as was the second, and the third was, to the mind of Mr. Stetson, disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Stetson was followed by Dean Groton of Philadelphia, who said that if he ever had to be tried for a canonical offense involving questions of doctrine, faith, or worship, he wanted his fate to rest only with "the very best men," adding very significantly that he had learned to dread nothing so much as "lay theology."

Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, said that he had the same objection to the proposed canon that he had to a policy of armament. "If we get it we will want to put in into use," said Dr. Parks. "Cardinal Newman made it clear that it was not always the Bishops who were the guardians of the faith. It would be fatal to put doctrinal questions into the hands of the Bishops exclusively."

The question was discussed in its different aspects by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Dr. B. Talbot Rogers of Fond du Lac, Judge George F. Henry of Iowa, the Rev. Dr. Cary B. Wilmer of Atlanta, the Rev. Edward L. Parsons of California, and others, until the time for adjournment arrived. The discussion will be resumed this morning.

No Change of Church Name.

The proposal to change the name of the Church was disposed of for the time being yesterday morning, when the Committee on Prayer Book, through its Chairman, Dean Grosvenor, reported to the House of Deputies on that and several other questions, asking that it be discharged from further consideration of them. The report said:

The Committee on Prayer Book has had referred to it a number of memorials from dioceses and missionary districts in reference to the change of name of the Church. All of these, save one, that from California, refer generally to the change of the legal title of the Church. The memorial from California refers specifically to the change of the title page of the Prayer Book.

Your committee feels, as to the memorials referring to the change of the legal title, that it is without jurisdiction, and asks to be discharged from further consideration of them. As to the memorial from California, your committee is of the opinion that the proposal for amending Article 10 of the constitution should be finally disposed of before there should be any further action by this house on any proposed change of the title page of the Prayer Book. For this and other reasons the committee recommends that it be discharged from further consideration of these subjects.

The House of Deputies voted that there should be a five-minute silence as a special feature of the observance of Good Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour at which the Saviour gave up the ghost. Such observance was recommended by the Committee on Prayer Book.

The organization of the Chancellors of the different dioceses was effected at the morning session of the House of Deputies. The Chancellors were organized as follows: President, Judge Charles Andrews of Western New York; Vice President, Gideon C. Wilson of Southern Ohio; Secretary, George F. Henry of Iowa. Some of the other Chancellors present were James McConnell of Louisiana, Daniel C. Whitcomb of Long Island, James C. Smith of Michigan, F. J. MacMaster of Missouri, Thomas M. Sloane of Ohio, William Reed Howe of Newark, Charles E. Shepard of Olympia, A. M. Pepper of Mississippi, L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico, W. S. Gilbert of Springfield, John H. Gates of South Dakota, Edward C. Day of Montana, William E. Miller of Georgia, Rodney A. Mercer of Bethlehem, Frederick C. Valentine of Los Angeles, W. H. Lightner of Minnesota, and W. W. Hampton of Florida.

Selecting New Bishops.

The House of Bishops spent the entire day in the selection of five new Bishops to take the places of those who either have resigned or died. The vacancies that were considered were in the diocese of New Mexico, Porto Rico, Spokane, Cuba, and North Dakota. The nominations were made in secret by the Council of Bishops, to which the House of Bishops gave way by adjourning. The Council met with such secrecy that not even the attendants of the House were permitted to go inside. In its selection of candidates the Council of Bishops considers physical, mental and moral fitness. The election will take place probably on Monday morning.

When the House of Bishops adjourned in the afternoon, the Secretary of the House, Dr. Samuel Hart, announced that the House of Bishops had received and accepted the resignations of Bishop Cameron Mann of North Dakota, who is transferred on account of his health to the Diocese of Southern Florida; Bishop Joseph M. Francis of Indianapolis, and Bishop Edward W. Osborne of Springfield, Ill., both of whom resigned on account of ill health.

It was also announced that the diocese of Haiti had been taken over by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that it probably would be under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Porto Rico. The name of the missionary diocese of Cape Palmas has been changed to Liberia and the name of the missionary diocese of Wu Hu has been changed to Anking.

The committee which had considered the proposal that individual communion cups should be used reported to the House of Bishops that the danger of transmitting infectious disease had been greatly exaggerated. It recommended in cases where there was such danger to be feared that special attention should be given to cleansing the cups, or that the practice of intinction should be followed.

URGE AID FOR MISSIONS.

Speakers Plead for Better Support at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

A missionary mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall last evening under the direction of a Committee of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention. Nearly a hundred Bishops marched in procession to the stage before the meeting. The music was furnished by a vested choir of 300 voices from the churches of the Dioceses of New York and Long Island.

The temporary Chairman of the meeting was William Edmond Curtis, Chairman of the Diocesan Missionary Committees of New York. Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of Missouri, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, was Chairman.

The State universities of this country were attacked by George Wharton Pepper in the course of a strong plea he made for better support of missions.

"It is one of your first duties to decide whether our State universities and colleges shall pollute our National life," said Mr. Pepper, "by disgorging streams of young men and young women steeped in materialism."

Mr. Pepper spoke of other "strategic centres of attack," where it was necessary to "strike the enemy" in the fight for missions. He mentioned those "women who think the church has a limited social scope" and "men who are whining that because of the income tax and other taxes they are not able to support missions."

Other speakers were Bishop Frederick Rogers Graves of Shanghai, Bishop Charles Henry Brent of the Philippines, and Dr. Rudolph B. Teussler, head of St. Luke's Hospital in Tokio, who told of the work being done by that institution. Bishop Tuttle suggested that a fund of $250,000 be raised for the hospital.

DENY BLAKE SETTLEMENT.

Suit Against Doctor and Mrs. Mackay to be Carried on, Say Lawyers.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton postponed yesterday until next Tuesday the argument on Mrs. Catherine Ketcham Blake's application for $1,500 a month alimony pending the trial of her suit for separation against Dr. Joseph A. Blake, for the alienation of whose affections she has sued Mrs. Katherine A. Duer Mackay for $1,000,000. The postponement gave rise to rumors of a settlement of both actions.

"There is not and cannot be a settlement so far as Mrs. Blake is concerned," was the positive announcement of her counsel, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, when the rumors were reported to them. Said an authorized representative of the firm:

"This office signed a stipulation with the attorneys for Dr. Blake, Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, which was an agreement that the motion for alimony be postponed from to-day until Oct. 21. It was stated to this office that more time was desired by the other side. Why the attorneys for Dr. Blake desire more time we do not know. There is absolutely nothing in the story of a settlement and both suits were started by Mrs. Blake with the intention that they should be prosecuted."

Mrs. Blake stated in her complaint in the separation suit that she did not really desire a separation, but brought the suit simply for the purpose of providing for her support and that of her two sons, charging that Dr. Blake had cut off her allowance.

It was said at the Court House yesterday that even if Mrs. Blake desired to drop the alienation suit, Mrs. Mackay, who is the wife of Clarence H. Mackay of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies, would not permit it, since she was desirous of fighting the suit to vindicate herself.

DECIDE AGAINST REILLY.

He Must Submit to Examination Before Trial of His $6,000,000 Suit.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of Hugh J. Reilly to vacate an order obtained by Jose Antonio Frias, a former Cuban Senator, and the Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Company, for the examination of Reilly before trial of Reilly's suit against them.

The name of William Sulzer was connected with the suit. It was charged that Sulzer, as a member of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Relations, had used his influence in behalf of the company's obtaining certain contracts in Cuba.

Reilly brought the action primarily to procure the cancellation of a certain written instrument dated March 27, 1909, whereby the defendant Frias contended he had obtained certain rights afterward transferred by him to the Latin-American Company. Reilly charged that the instrument was falsely and fraudulently uttered by Frias as having been executed by him.

In its answer the Latin-American Company denied the material allegations in the complaint and set forth the defense that the assignment was valid. Some $6,000,000 is concerned in the suit, as the contract price of the construction o fa water works, sewerage, and sanitary system in the Municipal District of Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba.

VINCENT ASTOR INHERITS $1,500

J. R. B. Willing's Penciled, Undated, and Unwitnessed Will Probated.

HIS VIOLINS TO BE SOLD

Bulk of Estate Left to His Sisters, Mrs. Ava Astor and Mrs. Susan W. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—John Rhea Barton, Willing, who died in Jefferson Hospital last September, disposed of an estate of $100,000 and upward by a testament scrawled in lead pencil on a scrap of crumpled yellow paper no larger than a man's hand. It is undated and unwitnessed and is in parts almost illegible. This will was admitted to probate to-day.

Vincent Astor, a nephew of the testator, receives $1,500. The bulk of the estate, which is held in trust, is divided between Mrs. Ava Willing Astor and Mrs. Susan R. W. Lawrence, his sisters. Three-quarters of the estate are left to Mrs. Lawrence and the remaining quarter is set aside for Mrs. Astor. The document does not mention a collection of portraits and other art works which are among the treasures accumulated by Mr. Willing.

Mr. Willing spent many years in the study of violins and had acquired a collection of rare instruments said to include several of the finest known. These are listed in the inventory of personal effects given in the will. Two instruments, of which one is a Stradivarius, are left to a Mr. Norrie, who is presumed to be A. Lanfear Norrie, a former Dirctor of the Metropolitan Opera Company and a close friend of Mr. Willing's who died several years ago. The rest of the violin collection, including a number of beautiful instruments made by Mr. Willing himself in the elaborate workshop which he arranged on the top floor of his home when he set out years ago in an effort to discover and apply the methods of the old violin makers, will be held for a year and then sold.

The arrival in this city of Mrs. Ava Willing Astor was explained when the will was reported. Mrs. Astor reached the Ritz-Carlton last night and spent part of the day at the old Willing mansion at 511 South Broad Street, where her brother lived.

Mrs. Astor and other relatives renounced their right to serve as executors when the tattered scrap of paper was found among Mr. Willing's effects, and the execution of the testament will be left to the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities. Letters of administration had been issued to this company.

Mr. Willing was a bachelor. He was born in this city in 1864, and after becoming known as an athlete and a favorite in society here and at Newport twenty years ago, suddenly gave up the usual social gayeties to travel this country and Europe in search of violins and violin lore. His passion for music and for the violin especially soon grew until he gave most of his time to its indulgence.

Mr. Willing was a son of the late Edward Shippen Willing and a grandson of Richard Willing. His mother was Alice Barton, whose home was the old Barton mansion, which still stands at the corner of Broad and South Streets His great-great-grandfather was Charles Willing, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1746. His great-grandfather was a partner of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution.

VAN WOERT ESTATE $658,381

Leather Merchant's Property Passes to Brothers and Sisters.

Francis G. Van Woert, who died on Jan. 18, left a gross estate of $658,381, according to the report of the Transfer Tax Appraiser, filed yesterday. Mr. Van Woert was in the wholesale leather business here with his father, the late John V. Van Woert, until the firm was absorbed by larger companies in 1896. Francis G. Van Woert died intestate and his property passed to his brothers and sisters, Jacob, William, Harriet G., and Charlotte Van Woert.

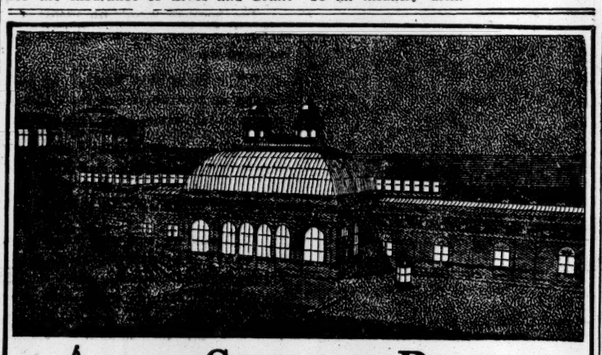
The largest portion of the estate was in the form of investments in a variety of enterprises, the largest holdings being 396 shares of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, $42,768; 46 shares Home Insurance Company, $34,040; 530 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, preferred stock, $56,842; 1,000 shares Central Leather Company, preferred, $99,375, and 841 shares of the common stock, $22,707. The only additional holdings in companies connected with the leather trade were $5,000 bonds of the United States Leather Company and $5,300 bonds of the Central Leather Company. The realty of the estate consisted of a half interest in 48 East Twenty-fifth Street, appraised at $31,500.

GIRLS TO DRILL IN GARDEN.

High School Captains in Petticoats to Enter Competition.

Girls from the Washington Irving High School are to drill in public competition at the Military Tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden from Nov. 3 to Nov. 8. Principal William McAndrews has asked the officers directing the Tournament to admit 175 drill captains from the school. In his letter Principal McAndrews said:

"Our 4,950 young women have, at the suggestion of Gen. George W. Wingate, organized themselves into military companies and begun to drill on the gymnasium floor. Speed, greatly improved carriage, a gain in self-management and a fine esprit de corps have been gained so far. To preserve and encourage this we should like to send our 175 captains, all in petticoats, to Madison Square Garden on any afternoon when there is to be an infantry drill."



SUTRO BATHS SAN FRANCISCO AT AUCTION

With about eight acres of land fronting the Pacific Ocean and adjoining the Cliff Heights will be sold to the Highest Bidder at Auction, Thursday, November 20, 1913, at 12 o'clock at the salesrooms of BALDWIN & HOWELL, 318 Kearny Street, San Francisco. ¶ This famous Natatorium, the largest in Sutro at a cost of more than $800,000. It must be sold now to close his estate. ¶ Although the Executrix of the Estate has but limited powers in the management and exploitation of this great enterprise it is being well patronized and in the hands of amusement caterers great profits can be realized from it. ¶ Situated on the Pacific Ocean at the entrance to the Golden Gate its position is unique and picturesque beyond description. ¶ The baths cover about three acres of land which leaves a sufficient area to add many other profitable attractions. ¶ The profits of the Sutro Baths during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, February 20th to December 15th, 1915 will be enormous—enough to reimburse the purchaser at this sale for the full cost of the property.

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M'CUTCHEON DEFINES 'THE GIRL OF TO-DAY'

The Novelist Says the Real American Type Is More General in the Middle West.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT

While Her Physical Qualities Are Distinctive, Her "Graces of Mind" Are More Important.

George Barr McCutcheon, who used to write stories about beautiful princesses who fell in love with American men, has been devoting more attention the last few years to writing about American girls. Mr. McCutcheon avers that it was not from a lack of admiration of the local type that for years he went further afield and crossed the ocean looking for imaginary heroines in imaginary countries, and when taxed with this recalled that the heroine of an earlier book, "Brewster's Millions," which he published under a nom de plume, was really a distinct type of American girl.

Mr. McCutcheon, who has been paying a visit to Chicago, was discovered yesterday on Fifth Avenue enjoying a promenade before luncheon, and inveigled into an art shop, where despite the fact that the wall held only "old masters" who had never had the privilege of knowing an American girl, and kept frowning severely the while, the novelist rose to the subject, and said he was keenly interested in the search THE NEW YORK TIMES was making for the Girl of To-day.

"I would say," said Mr. McCutcheon, "that the typical American girl of to-day is one who can earn her own living. I don't think the society girl is the type at all. The girl who can get out and fight her own way, either in business or in any capacity—she, in a word, is The Girl of To-day.

"At the same time, I don't think the New York girl is the typical American girl by any means. The New York girl is a sort of composite creation, though, after all, she is only a typical New York girl. At the same time, I don't mean that you cannot find the typical American girl in New York, because she is to be found in any American community.

"But, to my mind, she flourishes more generally in the Middle West than in any other section of the country. The girl of the Middle West is not bound by many conventions, and she is independent and capable. There is the Boston girl, of course, and there is the Philadelphia type, but neither is typically American as a class to a much greater extent than the New York product.

"But the broadness, the breadth of her environments, the enormous stretch of country to the North, the South, the East, and West of her in the Middle West have produced the true type. She is not contented, like the English girl and the French, to be bound by conventions, and, with this, I think the vastness of the territory that produces her has had something to do. It is a long cry from New York to Denver or Omaha, and in such a territory people make their own conventions.

"Health, supreme good health, is one great characteristic of the true American type—health in mind as well as in body. She is active mentally as well as physically. She is a creature of great energy. She is interested in sports, and that makes for health. Anybody who has traveled about will tell you that there are more good looking, healthy American girls than of any other nation.

"Of course, in determining the American Girl of To-day, you cannot limit her to a particular color of hair or eyes. The Girl of To-day is either a blonde or a brunette. Nor can you exactly define her height, or her age. Those personal characteristics that make her distinct, while partly physical, spring mainly from within. Her absolute freedom of mind and its alertness alone would distinguish her from girls of other nations.

"You would never mistake the typical American girl for any other. Yet you could not necessarily tell her from her speech, as you could an English girl. And when I get this far," added Mr. McCutcheon, "I find that I have not clearly defined The Girl of To-Day, but I have a mental picture of her in which what stands out is mainly, I should say, what comes from her graces of mind."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked all its readers to submit photographs of the young woman whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl. From the photographs received before Nov. 1, twenty-nine will be selected for reproduction in a special section of the Christmas edition, illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. The one picture which is adjudged most typical of The Girl of To-Day will cover the entire front page of that section.

Judges of the contest will be seven distinguished artists—Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Bolleau, Clarence F. Underwood, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert, and Penrhyn Stanlaws. No photograph received after Nov. 1 will be considered. The name and address of the subject must accompany each photograph, as well as the date on which it was taken. Only photographs taken less than a year ago are eligible.

CHILD TO PAY FOR BLOW.

Nurse Says Cancer Followed and Gets Verdict for $7,000.

If a child strikes its nurse and the blow causes serious injury, then the child is liable for damages in proportion to the extent of the injury, according to the verdict handed down on Wednesday by a jury sitting in the Supreme Court under Justice Cohalan. Mary White, a nurse formerly employed in the family of Walter B. Chambers, an architect, of 161 East Sixty-fourth Street, sued Walter Chambers, the 13-year old son of the architect, for damages on the ground that in 1910, when the boy was ten years old, he had struck her in the breast and that cancer had resulted. After listening to evidence for three days, the jury awarded damages of $7,000 to the nurse, which judgment, unless it is reversed on the appeal, will hang over the boy until he comes into possession of property sufficient to meet it.

The nurse testified that in November, 1910, Walter wanted to go into a closet for some jam. She forbade him to go, she said, and interposed herself between him and the door to the closet when he gave evidence of ignoring her commands. Angered because he could not get the jam, she testified, he struck her in the breast. The injury from the blow was painful, she said, but at the time she did not fear any serious consequences. After about ten months had elapsed, however, malignant cancer developed which necessitated an operation. The suit for damages was then instituted. W. C. Abercrombie, a lawyer at 71 Nassau Street, representing Miss White.

Granville Whittlesey of 25 Broad Street appeared as counsel for the boy and contended that there was no evidence to show, in the first place, that the boy had struck his nurse, and in the second, that the cancer had been the result of a blow on the breast. The jury, however, accepted Miss White's testimony and found the verdict in her favor, at the same time exonerating the boy from any malicious intent. The damages were said to be compensatory and not punitive.

Mr. Whittlesey said yesterday that he would appeal the case and try to have the decision reversed on the plea of insufficiency of evidence tending to establish the boy's responsibility for the misfortune to his nurse.

Walter Chambers at present has no traceable property and so the judgment against him cannot now be enforced, but, according to Mr. Abercrombie, should he at any time inherit or otherwise come into the possession of property while a minor, the $7,000 could be collected. If he possesses nothing before he begins to earn a living, then whatever he earns can be attached.

DECIDE TO FREE MRS. FITZHUGH

Court's Sympathy Aroused for Member of Prominent Southern Family Who Stole Here.

HER HEALTH IS WRECKED

Relatives of Woman Who Robbed Miss Dorothy Fisk Will Send Her to Sanitarium.

Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh, the young Southern woman, who, on March 13, was arrested for stealing handbags from worshippers in Fifth Avenue churches, and who has spent the intervening seven months in the Tombs, pleaded guilty yesterday to two indictments for grand larceny before Justice Gavegan in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. She was remanded until Monday, when it is expected she will be released under a suspended sentence.

Assistant District Attorney Press said that he thought that the period the young woman had spent in the Tombs was sufficient punishment, and he recommended that her sentence should be suspended. The stolen property covered by one indictment, a gold mesh bag worth $550, which was stolen from Miss Dorothy Fisk, daughter of Pliny Fisk, the banker, in St. Bartholomew's Church, has been recovered, and the other bag, stolen from Miss Irene Munsey, in the Church of the Transfiguration, is in the hands of pawnbrokers, and will be produced in court on Monday.

"I respectfully recommend that the defendant here be given her liberty," said Assistant District Attorney Press. "Her health has been greatly impaired by her stay in the Tombs, and, inasmuch as the stolen property has been returned, justice has been satisfied."

Justice Gavegan announced that before imposing sentence he wished to make an investigation of the case. He ordered Mrs. Fitzhugh's return to the Tombs until Monday.

Creed M. Fulton of Washington, D. C., who is associated with Louis Spiegel as Mrs. Fitzhugh's counsel, put in a special plea for the young woman with whose family he is acquainted. He told Justice Gavegan that if the prisoner obtained her liberty her relatives had agreed to take her to Washington, where she would be put in a sanitarium until she had recovered her health. It is understood that Mrs. Fitzhugh is Catherine Fennell, daughter of a well-known Confederate soldier of Falls Church, Va., where her grandmother now lives.

The seven months she spent in the Tombs had caused a great change in Mrs. Fitzhugh. She presented a sorry figure yesterday in contrast to her appearance when she was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court immediately after her arrest. The same black tailored suit which she wore then was wrinkled and soiled, and her mink furs seemed out of season. Ever since her arrest Mrs. Fitzhugh has endeavored to conceal her identity. She refused at first to tell anything more about herself than that she was "Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh." She admitted that her family was prominent in the South.

Later she said that she was Catherine Northrop, wife of a Washington lawyer, and she asserted that she had a three-year-old daughter living in Brooklyn. She was unable to obtain the $3,000 bail necessary for her release from the Tombs.

Her case has been delayed several times. At first she asked for delay to seek aid, which never came. Her case came up for trial before Judge Swann in General Sessions on June 25 and was halted when she suddenly changed her plea to not guilty. Judge Swann ordered a new trial, and criticised the way in which the case had been handled. Ten members of the jury which would have tried her told Judge Swann that they would have voted for an acquittal.

Hearing on New Subway Station.

The Harlem Board of Commerce and persons living in the upper part of Manhattan along Broadway want a new Subway station installed on the Broadway branch at 175th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. At present there is no station between 168th and 181st Streets. Commissioner Eustis will hold a hearing on the matter next Thursday afternoon.

BLIND MEDIUM CONVICTED.

Guilty of Second Degree Murder for Deaths of Two Women.

MURFREESBORO, Ark., Oct. 17.—F. G. Farrell, a blind spiritualist charged with first degree murder in connection with the suicide agreement that resulted in the death of Mrs. T. J. Turner and Miss Rhoda Carter, at Glenwood, Ark., Sept. 16, was convicted of murder in the second degree to-day.

During the trial T. J. Turner, the husband, admitted giving poison to the two women after the three had agreed to die together to end their despondency. He also took some of the drug, but recovered.

Turner said Farrell had encouraged the suicide agreement at seances, during which he said Farrell's adopted son, who died in Mexico seven years ago, would return and appeal to them to join him in the life beyond the grave.

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THE MENACE OF STARVATION

(Editorial, Philadelphia North American)

IT is not often that The North American takes a book as the subject of an editorial. We cite the fact because we wish to emphasize our belief that the book which we now propose to discuss is a very remarkable book, indeed.

And we would suggest that those who can will buy it, keep it, read it, reread it, and study the facts which it presents. For these facts are of vital import to the people of the world.

The book of which we speak is "On Board the Good Ship Earth." The author is Herbert Quick, and it is published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis.

"The Good Ship Earth," we believe, is destined to make a profound impression on the thought of the world. For it seems to us that it is bound to be translated into many languages and to be popularly read in many countries.

It seems to us destined to wield an influence upon popular thought on economics such as only two books within our generation have had. And we think it will surpass both these in the permanence of its influence and in the correctness of the conclusions to which it will direct its readers.

It is now about a quarter of a century since Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" offered a vision of a communistic state. The chimera entertained and fascinated the reading public for a few months, and then passed out of vogue, leaving hardly a wake on the surface of popular thought.

A half dozen years later "Coin's Financial School" swept the nation into the vortex of the free silver discussion and the craze for a debased currency. Whatever permanent effect it might otherwise have had was nullified by the newly discovered gold fields and the new processes of extracting the ore, which within a few years did to gold standard money what the disciples of Harvey would have done through the silver standard.

Mr. Quick's book has all the fascination of "Looking Backward," with the added advantage that it is not a vision but a presentation of hard and alarming truths.

It has all the fascination of Bellamy's fairy tale and a great deal more. For the reader realizes that he is not reading a story, but that he is looking into the elemental facts upon which the fate of the entire human race depends.

There is the fascination of danger about the book, the same kind of poignant interest one feels when the hero of a novel is beset by traps which the reader can see but which the character in the book cannot. And the fascination is all the more eager and intense "On Board the Good Ship Earth" because the danger is real and present, and besets not a character in the book but the reader himself and his children and his children's children.

This danger is something more than individual. It rises above the epic, for it is greater than national. It is racial; almost cosmic. It is the danger of starvation, the menace of an exhausted earth no longer capable of feeding her children. It conjures to the mind of the reader the picture of the human race in a long, slow, agonizing, losing fight against extermination.

The final agony may be thousands of years off. But the fight is on at this very moment. In some parts of the world and to hundreds of millions of people it has already become a losing fight; as it is bound to become to the people of this, the most favored of nations, if we do not guard with jealous care the treasures which nature, through eons of cosmic processes, scattered in our soil and buried in our mountains.

The passengers on "the Good Ship Earth" are literallymade from the dust of its decks. But that dust is fast being exhausted of the elements which feed plant life, which in turn feed animal life, including man.

The soil, which ages of the grinding action of the elements took to make, is not only being exhausted of the plant food but is being washed by the rivers into the sea. The wastage of the soil in the United States alone is 610,000,000 cubic yards a year. A cubic yard is a wagonload, and if the soil that is irretrievably lost in this country every year were hauled to a wharf and dumped into the sea the train of teams would reach seventy-six times around the earth.

This is so much the concern of the entire nation, even of the entire race, that the time will come when muddy water running off a farmer's field after a storm will be evidence upon which to take him into court and impose a penalty.

In the matter of coal, which is stored-up force, there is an equally frightful waste under existing methods. In the United States alone there is used every year ten times as much coal as the entire output of all the mines in the world from the earliest times up to 1843. Three-fourths of this represents waste. In converting coal into electric light 99 per cent. of the energy is wasted.

The depletion of the soils, the wasting of the stored-up force in coal, the destruction of timber, are bringing about a situation which will make it impossible for the earth to sustain the vast population which will come to it.

The problems are complicated with questions of race and color, which in themselves and under present conditions constitute great menaces to the human race.

Up to this point it might seem that Mr. Quick's book is pessimistic. But it is not. It is extremely optimistic. For all the problems he suggests can be solved by the application of known scientific truths to the conserving of the resources of "the Good Ship Earth."

It is this note of optimism that makes the book worth while. As in a novel the fascination of the danger which besets the hero is rewarded by rescue. The race need not die of starvation. But its rescue is in its own hands.

Mr. Quick looks at the problems of conservation in the largest sense. They are not state or national. They are even more than international. They are world problems. And the spirit in which the nations of the earth meet to solve them will determine the fate of the people of those nations as passengers on "the Good Ship Earth."

And we believe that Mr. Quick's book will be a powerful influence in bringing the nations to face those problems in a just and wise spirit. Ask for "On Board the Good Ship Earth," at your bookseller's.

FOOTBALL---GIANTS OFF ON WORLD'S TOUR---WOMEN'S GOLF---McFARLAND WINS

TO TEST DEFENSIVE POWER OF ELEVENS

College Football Teams Settling Down to Business—No Surprises Expected.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Yale vs. Lehigh, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Holy Cross, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Syracuse, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Brown, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Bucknell, at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Hanover.
Carlisle vs. Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh.
Army vs. Colgate, at West Point.
Navy vs. Dickinson, at Annapolis.
Amherst vs. Trinity, at Hartford.
Fordham vs. Seton Hall, at Fordham.
Georgetown vs. Virginia Med., at Washington.
Gettysburg vs. Muhlenberg, at Gettysburg.
Hobart vs. Rutgers, at New Brunswick.
Johns Hopkins vs. W. & L., at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore, at Easton.
Penn State vs. W. & J., at Washington.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic, at Troy.
Rochester vs. Hamilton, at Rochester.
Vermont vs. Bowdoin, at Burlington.
Wesleyan vs. Union, at Schnectady.
Iowa State vs. Chicago, at Chicago.
Ohio State vs. Oberlin, at Oberlin.
Cincinnati vs. Ohio Western, at Cincinnati.
Illinois vs. Northwestern, at Urbana.
Maine vs. Tufts, at Tufts.
Michigan vs. Michigan Agricultural, at Ann Arbor.
Wisconsin vs. Purdue, at Lafayette.
Ursinus vs. Villa Nova, at Collegeville.
Vanderbilt vs. Henderson, at Nashville.
Western Reserve vs. Kenyon, at Cleveland.

The defensive power of the big football teams will get its first real test in to-day's games. Football tactics, as practiced by teams which aim at a slow and steady development, are still rudimentary, but the schedules are so arranged as to give the larger elevens a stronger opponent each week as the season progresses. Up to this time the games have been practice try-outs, in which the simplest football methods were enough to win.

To-day's games will see Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and West Point with stronger opposition than heretofore. Harvard will have Holy Cross to entertain on Soldiers Field. Yale defeated the Worcester Collegians 10 to 0 in their second contest of the season and found them more formidable than they expected. Holy Cross is being coached by Harry Kersburg, the old Harvard guard, and is assisted by Dave Campbell, one of the best end rushes Harvard ever had. Last year Harvard beat Holy Cross 19 to 0. No surprise is expected from Cambridge, as the Crimson should have no trouble in winning by a comfortable margin.

Syracuse will play at Princeton and the Salt City team has made special preparation for this game to atone for the overwhelming 62 to 0 defeat last season. Syracuse has not shown any special ability this year, although Castle, who is their best kicker, has been out of the game and will be back to make trouble for the Tigers to-day. Lehigh will be Yale's opponent for the first time. Lehigh made a good showing against the fast Carlisle team, and will give the Blue the stiffest work they have had this year. The system of coaching at New Haven this year aims at a late development, and, as far as an attack is concerned, Yale will undoubtedly use only ordinary formations. The Blue's eleven make-up is by no means settled, and there is sure to be much experimenting in the back field to-day. The coaches have been working on the defense during the past week and it will get a good test against the team from South Bethlehem.

Pennsylvania has an old score to settle with Brown, for last season the Quakers were defeated by a score of 30 to 7. Pennsylvania has a much better eleven this year, while the Brownonians do not seem to measure up to last year's team. However, Brown has Overbaugh, who is one of the masters of the forward pass, and Coach Robinson has drilled his team in the use of this valuable scoring play. Under George Brookes's coaching, Pennsylvania is making rapid strides and the Red and Blue should roll up a good score to-day.

West Point has a big job on its hands with Colgate. This eleven has been playing a smashing game and gave Cornell a big surprise recently by holding the Big Red team to a 0 to 0 score. They also defeated Amherst and Hobart easily and are preparing to give the Army a surprise party. The soldiers are being coached by Charley Daly and to-day's game will be the first chance to see what the Army team can do. Last year Colgate was defeated 18 to 7.

Cornell will play Bucknell and the Ithacans should not expect an easy time. The Lewisburg eleven scored on Princeton last week and is one of the strongest of the Pennsylvania minor elevens. Cornell beat Bucknell last year by a score of 14 to 0.

There will be two games in this city, New York University playing the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college, a team which has shown great strength already and has been rolling up big scores. Fordham will play Seton Hall, which has been substituted for St. Joseph's College, which has given up football for the remainder of this season.

Other promising games on the Eastern schedule are Lafayette and Swarthmore and Dartmouth and Williams. Both Lafayette and Swarthmore played Pennsylvania on succeeding Saturdays, being defeated 10 and 20 to nothing, respectively. The teams looked evenly matched. Both Dartmouth and Williams have defeated Vermont this season, and using this game as a basis of comparisons there appears to be a slight advantage in favor of Dartmouth. Williams has the advantage of having played the strong Harvard team last Saturday, when they held the Crimson in check until the final quarter of the game. The Carlisle-Pittsburgh and Navy-Dickinson games promise nothing out of the ordinary.

In the Middle West the conference colleges' round-robin schedule is under way, and some fast games should result from to-day's clashes. Wisconsin, the 1912 champions, play Purdue. Iowa will face Chicago, and the Maroon eleven exepects to win, although a low score is predicted by Stagg's men. Illinois appears to outclass Northwestern as Minnesota overshadows Nebraska. The University of Michigan eleven, outside the conference, will play Michigan Agricultural College.

CORNELL AND BUCKNELL.

Ithacans Expect to Pile Up Large Score Against Pennsylvanians.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Cornell plays Bucknell to-morrow in football and the Ithacans expect a hard contest, though there is no fear here as to the outcome. The Cornell eleven hope to run up on the Pennsylvania team fully as high a score as Princeton did last week and at the same time to prevent the visitors from crossing their goal line.

The Cornel team is not in the best of condition, but with the exception of Barrett and Williamson, none of the players is expected to show less efficiency. The coaches plan to supplant Barrett and Williamson early in the game with Taber and Guyer, and it is also proposed to displace McCutcheon with Sherwood and Rees with Mehaffney before the first half is over. The coaches are anxious to give Sherwood a test under fire, as they believe that he will develop into a promising guard, while Ray Van Orman, the end coach, thinks that Mehaffney is fully as good an end as Rees.

No outdoor practise was held to-day, the team reporting to the baseball cage at five o'clock for a blackboard lecture and then running through signals.

It is planned to try out a number of new plays in the Bucknell game and Cornell is also scheduled to make frequent use of open football. The backs are now going at a clip to make it advantageous to use this method of play. A number of forward passes are on the programme for trial. Dr. Sharpe hopes, moreover, to get a fair idea of what has been acomplished this week in developing more of a backfield punch, something that was lacking last week, when Cornell was three times within the Indians' five yard line.

HARD TEST FOR WEST POINT

Colgate to Try Out Cadets, but Army Victory Is Anticipated.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 17.—In spite of the fact that the Army is likely to meet its first real test against Colgate to-morrow the cadet football squad was sent through a long, hard scrimmage drill to-day, lasting almost an hour. Head Coach Daly gave all hands a chance to get in during the scrimmage work. All the regulars were back but Hobbs, Hodgson, and Ford, still favoring the injuries received earlier in the week, were not driven hard, and Daly was obliged to forego the kicking game entirely. The 'Varsity, with Benedict, Hocker, and Wilbur behind the line, once got the ball down close to the scrubs' goal line, but the second string men took it away, and Doe's punting kept it out of danger thereafter. Britton and Hanley behaved well at the wing positions on the scrub to-day, and McGee and Boots continue to do good work behind the line. The latter was a hard man for the 'Varsity to stop in an open field. The Army's injured list is dwindling, and it is likely all the regulars except Huston will get a chance in to-morrow's game. The cadets are confident of victory, but know Colgate too well to look for any "cinch."

HARVARD IN POOR SHAPE.

Sprained Ankles Will Keep Several Regulars Out of Holy Cross Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Muddy footing for the past week has raised havoc with the Harvard football squad. As a result sprained ankles are numerous, and some of the regulars and first substitutes will be unable to play against Holy Cross to-morrow.

Bettle will replace Brickley at full back. Brickley was limping about the freshman gridiron to-day, where the practice was held, passing away the time by drop-kicking goals from difficult angles. Nothing was the matter with his accurate booting, but the coaches will take no chances with his injured leg in scrimmage work.

At quarter back Freedley will take the place of Bradlee, who is nursing a sprained ankle. Hitchcock, at tackle, is also suffering from a bad ankle and will give way to Gilman. Mills at left guard is another of the cripples, and will be replaced by Cowen.

PRINCETON DEPENDS ON BAKER TO PUNT

Captain's Kicking Expected to be Big Factor in Tigers' Game To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Light work which was over by half past four o'clock was the order for the Tiger eleven this afternoon in their final preparation for the Syracuse game to-morrow. The coaches ran the team leisurely through a signal drill and sent them to the field house without any scrimmage.

Grueling contests with the Freshman eleven Wednesday and Thursday gave the 'Varsity all the scrimmage it could stand this week, and the coaches are nursing the men back into shape after some slight but not serious bruises in the mêlées. Capt. Baker came in for the only strenuous work of the afternoon when the coaches took him aside and put him at work kicking goals from placement from the fifteen and twenty yard lines. He had good success from all angles.

Baker will do all the kicking from this time on, or at least until Law is able to return to the game. It will depend upon what readjustments are necessary in the line-up as to whether Baker will be relieved of the work. His experience in big games, his quiet style of play, and his agility in starting on all formations give him an advantage in kicking over the other men, most of whom are a trifle slow in getting their kicks away. The additional labor of kicking may act as a drain on Baker's strength, it is feared.

Eddie Trenkmann, who is slated to start the game at centre to-morrow, was taken in charge by Andrews and Bluethenthal this afternoon for some individual practice in passing the ball accurately. He has definitely replaced Semmens and Haviland at centre, and the coaches are trying to round him into shape.

A slightly altered line-up will start against Syracuse to-morrow according to the coaches. Swan will take Heyniger's place at left guard at the start and Shea will be at right end again in place of Brown. Heyniger has been on the verge of losing out, but the question of his successor was almost a one to settle.

The new coaches on the field to-day were Parke H. Davis, '93; Capt. Kafer, '10, and Howard Henry, '05.

The Princeton line-up for the game will be as follows:

Hammond, left end; Phillips, left tackle; W. Swart, left guard; E. Trenkmann, centre; Longstreth, right guard; Ballin, right tackle; Shea, right end; J. S. Baker, quarter back; H. A. H. Baker, left half back; Glick, right half back; Streith, full back.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Syracuse University football squad of twenty-one players, with a retinue of coaches, trainers, and rooters, left this afternoon for Princeton, where to-morrow they will oppose the Tiger eleven. The Syracuse team will line-up as follows: Robbins, left end; Capt. Hilfinger, left tackle; Smithson, left guard; Shufelt, centre; Babbitt, right guard; Propst, right tackle; Farber, right end; Seymour, quarter back; Castle, left half back; Rohe, right half back, and Forsyth, full back.

YALE WILL BE WEAKENED.

Several First-String Men Cannot Play Against Lehigh To-day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Yale will play Lehigh to-morrow with several first-string players out of the lineup because of slight injuries, including Avery, Cornell and Cooney. Marting will be pressed into service because of the shortage of veterans, but the forehead cut he received yesterday would keep him on the side lines were it not for the absence of many first string men. Reports received here indicate that Lehigh is fully the equal of West Point.

Practice was light to-day, including signal work and handling of punts for the regulars, and a half hour's scrimmaging for the reserve elevens.

Brann, freshman end last year, will take Avery's place for a tryout; Ainsworth will be used in place of Tommy Cornell and Warren will get Coney's position. Brann and Ainsworth are novices, but Warren has had a year's experience.

To-day Tad Jones, whose Exeter eleven faces the Yale freshmen here to-morrow, joined the coaches and drilled the quarterbacks. The experiment of guarding the ends and backs with large white strips of cloth to spot them as handlers of the forward pass will be made by Yale to-morrow. MaCleish reported to-day after a week's illness in the hospital.

The lineup to-morrow will be: Brann, left end; Talbot, left tackle; Ketcham, left guard; Marting, centre; Warren, right guard; Pendleton, right tackle; Carter, right end; Cornish, quarter-back; Ainsworth, left half-back; Knowles, right half-back; Wilson, full-back.

PENN. TO SEEK REVENGE.

Quakers in Fine Condition for Contest with Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—A signal drill lasting more than an hour behind closed gates and a short defensive drill in the forward pass made up the final workout of the University of Pennsylvania eleven to-day for the annual game with Brown University on Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon. The coaches say the Quakers are all in prime condition and expect to get revenge for the defeats administered by the Providence collegians the past two years.

Capt. Young says he will be at his old position at left half back, while Russell is expected to start the game at left guard, both men having sufficiently recovered from their injuries to allow them to play. The entire Red and Blue line-up probably will be the same as at the start of the Swarthmore game last week.

Brown Practices at N. Y. U.

Coach High gave New York University light work yesterday in preparation for to-day's game with Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. He laid especial emphasis on signal work and starts, placing Burke at quarter back for a tryout. His men are showing consistent improvement in both speed and snap, and are there with the punch that was lacking last Saturday. Von Michow, as usual, got away with some nice kicks. He is punting well, consistently, and will fill a long felt want for the Violet squad. Daly was back in his suit, and will be used in the game to-day. Baldie will not play, as he is still suffering from the effects of his injury last Saturday. Coach High expects to spring a surprise to-day with a greatly improved team.

The Brown University eleven stopped off at Ohio Field yesterday for a light workout before their game to-day with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Coach Robertson drilled his men in signals, starts, and forward passes. They seem to have mastered the latter. Every forward pass found its mark. Capt. Henry, left end on the Brown combination, gave a pretty exhibition of punting. He got the ball away in wonderfully fast time, and although the distance never exceeded thirty-five yards, he seems to be very dependable.

Innovation in Yale Crew Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—A distinct innovation in the training of a Yale 'Varsity crew has been introduced this Fall in preparation for the Princeton race, on Oct. 25. For the past two weeks the men who make up the 'Varsity eight, have been going down to the harbor at 6:30 in the morning and rowing about four miles. They eat oranges and crackers on the way down, and get back to the campus in time for breakfast. They will continue this morning rowing up to the time of the race. The coaches say it, is putting the men in fine physical condition.

McFARLAND WINS EASILY.

Tommy Murphy Greatly Outclassed in Boxing by Chicago Boy.

Packey McFarland gave a ten-round exhibition of scientific boxing at Madison Square Garden last night, using Tommy Murphy, the local lightweight, as a sparring partner. As a demonstration of the finer side of boxing the exhibition of the Chicago whirlwind has not been approached in a local ring in many months and is not likely to be very soon. Murphy was so helpless before the swinging arms of his rival that most of the spectators figured that the bout would not go ten rounds. It went the ten because McFarland always is merciful when an opponent is so completely outclassed. The crowd saw plenty of boxing, Murphy escaped a crash against the boards and Packey did not have to take a chance on injuring his hands.

From the time they shook hands before the opening round until the final gong sounded in the tenth McFarland stood out above the Flatbush boy at every angle of the game. Not one round or any part of a round showed Murphy on anything like even terms with McFarland. It was another case of the master and the pupil, as when Packey fought Jack Britton here several months ago, and Murphy was even more helpless against the McFarland brand of cleverness than was Britton. At the close of the bout Murphy's face bore strong testimony to the storm of punches which he had weathered. If McFarland had been in more of a hurry Tommy might have escaped the bad punching, getting a knockout instead.

Despite his wonderful exhibition of cleverness, MacFarland was jeered and hooted at times by some of the crowd who thirsted for a knockout. The majority, however, were carried away at Packey's exhibition and they gave him his well-merited applause. At the close of the bout MacFarland showed a slight abrasion under the left eye to prove that he had been in a bout. It was the only mark that the Chicagoan carried from the ring.

Murphy laid his glove on Packey when they shook hands before the bout, and he repeated twice in the tenth round, which was opened and closed with the usual handshakes. If he got his glove against Packey in the meantime it was lost in the general shuffle of punches, and the cut under Packey's eye is shrouded in mystery. It must have arrived while the pair were scuffling with heads down.

The ringside weights were 138 pounds for Murphy in full ring regalia and 140 pounds for McFarland, stripped. It was the same weight that Packey carried when he fought Britton and it furnishes further indication that McFarland and the lightweight limit have ceased to be friends. The extra poundage did not slow him up a bit and he seemed even better than when he boxed close to the 133-pound mark. In his many boxing bouts in this city McFarland never gave a more masterful exhibition of scientific boxing than he displayed last night.

Closing Day at Piping Rock.

Racing at Locust Valley, where the Piping Rock Racing Association has held a series of successful meets, closes to-day with a series of seven races. The features will be the Piping Rock subscription race at one mile, and the Harbor Hill Steeplechase, at two miles. The card will be equally divided between flat racing and jumping, with an added event for polo ponies. The entries:

First Race—The Piping Rock Oaks. For Three-year-old Fillies. About 1¼ Miles.—Flying Fairy, 121; Cherokee Rose II., 118; Sylvan, 118; Lucy Cassatt, 118; Hester Prynne, 116.

Second Race—The Piping Rock Cup. Handicap Steeplechase. About 3½ Miles.—Gold Plate, 168; Herculoid, 162; Fall Mall, 159; Neb Carter, 154; Duke of Duluth, 145; Adventurer, 143.

Third Race—The Piping Rock Subscription Race. About One Mile.—Some Kid, 132; Aurora, 127; Armament, 122; Carmell, 122; Arling, 122; Pot-to-be, 122; Walling Fox, 122; Sandow, 122; Baize, 122; Cagliostro, 122; Bombay, 122; Andes, 122; Rosa, 122; Lokomis, 122; Virginia Lass, 119; Nancy Orme, 119; Alate, 119; Golden Prime, 119; Piping Rock, 119; Elsdon Lee, 119; Okthbana, 119; Rosa Russell, 119; Overyonda II., 119; Soudan, 119; Babisa, 119; Delegate, 119; Transparency, 119; Bergamot, 119; Lily Orme, 119; The Goat, 119; Nick Frank, 119.

Fourth Race—The Brook Champion Steeplechase Trophy. About Two Miles.—Gold Plate, 156; O'Bear, 150; Weldship, 150; Cliftonian, 145; Maltide, 146; Peregrine Pickle, 146; Bill Andrews, 142; Jim Hanson, 140; Rock Abbey, 140; Tillie D., 138; M. Cambon, 136; Virile, 135; Gene F., 135; O'Connor, 135; Holty Toity, 132; Adventuress, 132; Brother Folk, 130.

Fifth Race—The Harbor Hill Cup. Steeplechase. About Two Miles.—Ballet, 137; Handsallaround, 137; Repentant, 137; Astute, 137; War Lord, 132; Aurifle, 132; Brother Jim, 132; Humility, 132; Summary, 132; True Heart, 132; Quanto, 132; Fashion Wing, 132; Amhurst, 132; Sand Hog, 132; Bryndown, 132; Robert Neville, 132; Orowoc, 132; Colonetta, 132; Chopin, 132; Tom Horn, 132; Frijolee, 132; Ora Chord, 132; Rhomb, 132; Leumas, 132; Syosset, 137.

Sixth Race—The Dosoris Plate Handicap for Hacks and Hunters. About One Mile.—Golden, 136; Former, 140; Gene F., 142; Absconder, 170; Zellwood, 144; Nosegay, 150; Willing, 150; Johnny, 138; Fred Essen, 138; Norbitt, 146; Doreen III., 142.

Seton Hall to Play Fordham To-day.

Seton Hall College of South Orange, N. J., will face Fordham this afternoon at Fordham Field. To-day's game was originally scheduled with St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia, but the gridiron sport was suddenly abandoned by the Quaker collegians during the past week and they canceled all the remaining games in their schedule. The sudden cancelation threw the Maroon football management into dismay, as the number of home games this season is small and, with no contest to-day, the holders of Fordham season tickets would have good cause to grumble, and, besides, a let-up in the work now would certainly harm the development of the eleven. Negotiations with Middlebury College of Vermont fell through, but Manager McLaughlin, '14, completed arrangements with Seton Hall College yesterday to play at Fordham Field this afternoon. The Jersey collegians and Fordham are old rivals, so a spirited contest should result. The Bronxonians will line up against Seton Hall with Capt. Viviano and Conklin, ends; McCarthy and Butler, tackles; O'Brien and Dunn, guards; Wymard, centre; O'Connell, quarter back; Robin and McAviney, half backs, and Granfield, full back. Head Coach Tom Thorpe was pleased by the release from the hospital list of Tackle Vic McCarthy and End Vic Carey, both of whom are sure to play to-day.

Kingsley Defeats Montclair.

Montclair Academy football team was defeated yesterday on its own gridiron by the Kingsley School eleven by the score of 25 to 7. In the first half minute of play Capt. Ball of the Montclair team was injured and was carried off the field. This mishap seemed to take all the spirit out of the home boys, and it was the chief cause of Kingsley running up such a big score. Hazel played well for Montclair, while Sperry starred for Kingsley.

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GIANTS START ON TOUR OF WORLD

Honeymoon Trip for "Newly Weds" Doyle, Tesreau, and Thorpe and Brides.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—It was a new experience for a lot of crack baseball players to have curious attention diverted from them by the women, while they are traveling about the country, but this is what happened to the Giants, who started off this morning from Grand Central Station on the 10:30 o'clock train for Cincinnati, where the first game between the Chicago White Sox and Giants will be played before the official start of the trip, arranged for around the world, at Chicago on Sunday. Everybody wanted to see the brides, and there were three on the train—Mrs. Tesreau, Mrs. Doyle, and Mrs. Thorpe.

The two special cars which the baseball party occupied were decorated with large bunches of flowers, which friends of the team, and, particularly of the bridegrooms, "Big Jeff," Larry Doyle, and Jim Thorpe, had sent. Besides the brides, the wives of Manager McGraw and Chief Meyers started on the long journey, which will take the party through sixteen of the United States and fourteen foreign countries before they return to New York, early in March.

At Grand Central Station, before the departure of the train, Jack Gleason, who has the moving picture rights of the tour, was the busiest man on hand. He took the pictures of the leave-taking, always with an eye to getting the bridal couples well to the centre, and then sent his army of camera men on the train. Gleason will not join the tour until it gets to Texas.

At luncheon the dining-car was turned into a banquet hall, and a real bridal luncheon was given to the three happy couples. This feature of the jollification, in a measure, compensated the Thorpes for the loss of their luggage, which is kicking around Manhattan somewhere. Jim had sent the bags from the hotel at 7 A. M., but, by the time the train started, not a sign of them was to be seen around the station, so the "newly weds" had to start off without a thing except what they were wearing.

At Albany and Schenectady the crowds at the stations stood about the Giants' cars and discussed the recent world's series, the National League championship season, the future of the game and what the Giants should do about it. McGraw and Matty got all kinds of advice, and technical and frivolous questions were fired at Meyers, Tesreau, Snodgrass, Fromme, and Umpire Bill Klem. Wiltse joined the party here, and to-morrow Lobert, Doolan, Wingo, and Magee will hook on. Demaree will be picked up at Chicago.

Those who left Grand Central Station this morning were: Manager John J. McGraw and Mrs. McGraw, Larry and Mrs. Doyle, Jim and Mrs. Thorpe, Jeff and Mrs. Tesreau, Chief and Mrs. Meyers, "Matty," Fromme, Snodgrass, Mike Donlin, Klem, Harry Sparrow, Albert Kinney who holds the proud distinction of being responsible for McGraw going into baseball; Trainer Ed Mackale, and several newspaper men.

WHITE SOX OFF, TOO.

Special Train Carries Chicago Players and Party to Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The White Sox ball club, Chicago champions, left tonight for Cincinnati, where to-morrow they will play the New York Nationals in the first game of a baseball tour of the world.

The local players left aboard a special train which is to be their home almost continuously until they board the steamer at Vancouver, November 20, for Japan. Both teams will board the special train following to-morrow's game, and then journey to Chicago, where the second game of the tour will be played.

President Comiskey and a large number of rooters accompanied the team to Cincinnati.

Games have been scheduled to take place almost daily before the teams embark on the Pacific coast.

The make-up of the White Sox team was given out to-day. The Giant roster was announced some time ago. The American League representatives have not been picked for the entire trip, however. Most of the men now included in the list will travel only as far as Vancouver, from where the trans-Pacific voyage is scheduled to start Nov. 19. Some will drop out earlier.

The biggest addition to the ranks was the signing of Tris Speaker, Boston's great outfielder. Comiskey received a wire from him to-day in which he agreed to go on the trip. He will join the tourists Tuesday at Peoria. All that Tris asks is that he can stop at Hubbard, Tex., his home, for about twenty minutes when the teams are in that vicinity.

In addition to Speaker, the other men signed for the complete journey are Weaver, Schalk, and Daly of the White Sox, Crawford of the Tigers, Severeid of the Browns, Schaefer of the Senators, and Scott and Benz, both South Siders. Manager Callahan is also included among those likely to play during the tour.

During the trip across the country the batting order of the American League team will be as follows: Weaver, shortstop; Schaefer, third base; Chase, first base; Crawford, right field; Bodie, centre field; Callahan or Speaker, left field; Berger, second base; Schalk or Daly, catcher; Scott, Benz, Russell and Leverenz, pitchers.

MAY BUY NEWARK CLUB.

Jersey Business Men Negotiating with Ebbets and McKeevers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Negotiations are now being made by Newark business men for the taking over of the franchise of the local baseball club by buying the interests of the Brooklyn magnates, Charles H. Ebbetts, Stephen and Edward J. McKeever and Henry Medicus. At a meeting of local business men last night the asking price of $111,936 for the 352 shares now held by the Brooklyn men and set by Ebbets was considered and three men at the conference, Philip Krimke, Thomas A. Blaney and Moses Reichman, undertook to meet Ebbets and ascertain just what would be included in the purchase of the club. Of the total of four hundred shares, 48 are now distributed among Newark business men.

The men at last night's conference want to learn further what players are on the reserved list and more about the profits of the club during the past season, when Newark won the championship in the International League. It is also understood that the club carries a debt. It is not likely that the price Ebbets asks for the club will be met, but it was brought out at the meeting that the local capitalists would pay $100,000 to get the control of the club and have started the negotiations with a bid of $75,000.

The Brooklyn magnates would like to unload their holdings to Frank Mihlon and Inglis M. Uppercu of this city, because in promoting bicycle racing next Spring at the Brooklyn baseball park, the baseball men will do business with the cycle promoters who have all the riders under contract. Mihlon has said that the price asked by Ebbets for the club is too high and has refused to be interested in the deal personally.

Big Score for Columbia Sophs.

Although they fought hard to overcome a big lead, the Columbia freshmen were defeated by the sophomores in the annual interclass game on South Field yesterday by a score of 10 to 5. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Sophomores	3	0	4	0	0	3	.	.	10	9	3
Freshmen	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	5	2	

Batteries—Lavine, Shea, and Franklin; Dornes, Gersch, and Schwind. Umpire—Mr. Clemons.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 2; San Francisco, 0.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 12; Portland, 6.
At Sacramento—Sacramento, 7; Venice, 6

NEWTON WINS MEDAL.

Then Has to Withdraw from Staten Island Golf Championship.

Staten Island golfers began their annual tournament for the championship of the island yesterday over the links of the Richmond County Country Club with the qualifying and the first match rounds. After winning the medal in the testing circuit with a card of 43—41—84, F. C. Norton of the home club found it necessary to default to Jacob A. Janin of Fox Hills in the afternoon, being suddenly called away.

August F. Kammer, who defeated W. S. Leeds for the title last year at Fox Hills, had a comparatively easy match with W. W. Van Loan, the margin being 5 and 4. Kammer won six out of the first nine holes, but Van Loan took a spurt and held his man nicely on the inward journey. One of the surprises of the day was the defeat of H. T. Allen, former champion, at the hands of Thomas D. Conroy. Conroy's margin was one up. Allen was a hole to the good at the turn, but could not keep his opponent down.

To-day the second and semi-final rounds will be run off, with the decisive match at thirty-six holes on Monday. The scores:

F. C. Newton, Richmond County, 84; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 86; Thomas D. Conroy, Fox Hills, 86; Charles Hitchcock, Fox Hills, 87; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 95; J. Harold Slater, Fox Hills, 91; Morton L. Feary, Richmond County, 92; W. W. Van Loan, Fox Hills, 92; W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, 93; A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, 93; Arthur Man, Richmond County, 93; Jacob A. Janin, Richmond County, 94, N. F. Griffin, Richmond County, 95; William S. Leeds, Fox Hills, 97; Stewart Slosson, Richmond County, 98; E. Maurey Fossey, Fox Hills, 99; H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, 101; E. W. Scheffer, Richmond County, 101; W. M. Richardson, Fox Hills, 114.

Championship Division.—First round—Feary beat Van Clief, 3 up and 1 to play; Palmer beat Barnhill, 6 up and 5 to play; Kammer beat Van Loan, 5 up and 4 to play; Griffin beat Leeds, 5 up and 4 to play; Conroy beat Allen, 1 up; Man beat Slosson, 3 up and 2 to play; Slater beat Hitchcock, 2 up; Janin beat Newton by default.

Second Division.—First round—Posey beat Richardson, 5 up and 7 to play; McClellan beat Scheffer, 1 up.

OUIMET IN SEMI-FINALS.

Open Golf Champion a Winner in Brookline Tournament.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Francis Ouimet, the open golf champion; Frank H. Hoyt of Woodland, W. P. Seeley of Brooklawn, and Arthur G. Lockwood of Belmont are the semi-finalists in the annual fall open golf competition at the Country Club, as a result of to-day's play in the first and second rounds.

In the morning play Ouimet defeated Henry W. Stucklen of Brae Burn, the former State champion, 4 to 3, and in the afternoon he won over V. S. Lawrence of Woodland, 5 and 4.

Schoolboys Shoot for Trophy.

Competition for the Whitney Trophy in the Public Schools Athletic League annual rifle tournament was officially started yesterday afternoon with matches between the teams representing Stuyvesant High School and Bryant and Erasmus Hall and Flushing High Schools. The former match was decided on the Stuyvesant range, and resulted in a verdict for the Bryant High School team by the score of 237 to 229. The five-men teams of both high schools engaged in a preliminary match, which resulted in a victory for the Bryant shooters by the score of 149 to 133.

The Erasmus Hall-Flushing High School match, decided on the Flushing range, was won by Erasmus Hall by the score of 248 to 241. The scores:

STUYVESANT VS. BRYANT.

STUYVESANT H. S.	Pts.	BRYANT H. S.	Pts.
Frick	32	Helme	31
Ratner	31	Beckett	31
Rogers	26	Patane	34
Warren	31	Acebo	33
Brown	32	Lee	34
Haywood	28	Kennelly	30
Tressett	32	Dufel	30
Blackman	31	A. Patane	33
Total	239	Total	257

ERASMUS VS. FLUSHING.

ERASMUS HALL	Pts.	FLUSHING H. S.	Pts.
Thompson	33	Kimball	32
F. McDonald	31	Sadin	28
Forey	32	Bryant	30
Brown	31	Tooker	31
Walsh	29	Egan	29
Murray	32	Sanford	33
H. McDonald	29	Standfast	29
Chisling	31	Dodge	32
Total	248	Total	241

Ball Players' Fraternity Election.

The annual meeting of the Baseball Players' Fraternity was held in this city Thursday night and the list of officers elected for the ensuing year was made public yesterday.

A number of subjects relating to the welfare of the big league players were discussed in an informal way, but action on the questions considered were tabled until future meetings.

The officers of the fraternity elected are: David L. Fultz, President; Raymond W. Collins, Boston Americans, Vice President; Jacob A. Daubert, Brooklyn Nationals, Vice President; John P. Henry, Washington Americans, Vice President; John H. Miller, Pittsburgh Nationals, Vice President; Edward M. Reulbach, Brooklyn Nationals, Secretary. The Advisory Board consists of Raymond W. Collins, Jacob E. Daubert, David L. Fultz, John P. Henry, and John E. Miller.

The Board of Directors for the coming year includes W. J. Barbeau, Eros B. Barger, Fred T. Beck, William J. Bradley, Tyrus R. Cobb, Wm. Collins, Raymond Collins, Samuel E. Crawford, Jacob E. Daubert, Otto Deininger, Michael J. Doolan, Richard J. Egan, Fred T. Falkenberg, David L. Fultz, Robert Harmon, John P. Henry, Fred Jacklitsch, David J. Jones, Thomas Jones, Christopher Mathewson, John B. Miller, Ralph E. Myers, Derrill B. Pratt, Edward M. Reulbach, Victor Saier, Wilburt Schardt, A. Kemper Shelton, Edward Sweeney, Ira Thomas, and James T. Williams.

Trotting Races Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—Owing to the heavy downpour of rain this morning, the grand circuit trotting races which were to have taken place here to-day, were postponed and the four events will be run off to-morrow. This was to have been the final day of the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association.

BRITISH CHAMPION ROUTED IN GOLF

Miss Ravenscroft's Game the Sensation of Women's National Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 17.—Miss Gladys Ravenscroft of the Brombrough Club, England, furnished the sensation of the day by downing Miss Muriel Dodd, the British title holder, 8 up and 7 to play, in the semi-final round of the women's national golf championship at the Wilmington Country Club to-day. This places Miss Ravenscroft in the final round with Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, who defeated Miss Harriet Curtis of Essex County in a match carried to the twentieth green.

Miss Ravenscroft won because she played, especially on the outward journey, nearly perfect golf. At no time going out did she give her opponent an opening. On the other hand, Miss Dodd was clearly not in her usual form. Miss Ravenscroft outdrove her rival from 20 to 60 yards off the tees, an advantage, however, which would not have amounted to much had the British champion been playing the rims properly. Miss Dodd also displayed a weakness on the short approaches, taking extra strokes several times from the edge of the green. Luck was also on the side of the winner. At the first hole after she had taken two putts and missed her 4, Miss Ravenscroft's ball laid the other a stymie so that Miss Dodd had to be content with a halve in 5 instead of surely winning the hole. Again at the decisive hole of the match, the eleventh, Miss Dodd had the misfortune to have the ball hit her club on the rebound. The penalty for that was the loss of the hole. Miss Ravenscroft went out in 40, which represented the best golf played by a woman here this week. The card:

Miss Ravenscroft, out...5 3 5 4 4 5 4 6 4—40
Miss Dodd, out.....5 4 6 5 5 6 4 6 5—47
Miss Ravenscroft, in....5 4 5
Miss Dodd, in.....6 5

If the foregoing match was one-sided the one between Miss Curtis and Miss Hollins was close and exciting enough to suit any one. From the outset neither player succeeded in getting more than a head of a hole ahead of the other. At the outset Miss Curtis recovered finely by laying a long brassie shot to the green after topping her drive. It enabled her to get a halve in 4 with the Westbrook girl, whose approach went clean across the green. Miss Hollins, however, chipped back dead.

Miss Curtis lost the second hole through taking 3 putts, but a similar offense by Miss Hollins at the fourth enabled Miss Curtis to halve the match.

The Boston player made a hash of the long sixth hole where Miss Hollins had a perfect 4. Miss Curtis won the seventh and eighth and would have captured the ninth had her opponent not recovered well after a drive to a trap. Each played the outward journey in 44 strokes.

Miss Curtis also lost the eleventh hole through a penalty, the ball striking her while she was attempting to play from a trap.

The match was square then and they kept well together until, standing on the eighteenth tee, Miss Hollins found herself dormie. Her drive went wide, whereas her opponent made the green and with a 3 squared the match.

They halved the first extra hole in a brilliant 3. Miss Hollins running down a putt of 20-odd feet and then Miss Curtis bringing off one of almost similar length. Both were in trouble after their tee shots to the next hole, Miss Curtis slicing to a trap and the other pulling to the mounds. In this second hole Miss Curtis failed to reach the green, whereas Miss Hollins pit

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1913.

FOUND GUILTY AND REMOVED.

After the stern arraignments of counsel and the terrible sentence imposed upon him by the High Court of Impeachment, censure and condemnation of WILLIAM SULZER for his high crimes and misdemeanors would now be a mere iteration. He is found guilty, he is removed from his high office, and he is the first Governor to bring this reproach, this humiliation, and this shame upon the people of the State of New York. For moral reflection there is indeed a sufficient occasion, of which every man in public or private life is at liberty to make use for individual or the general profit. Men will marvel much how Mr. SULZER, after a public career of more than a score of years, a career that if not distinguished was in many ways creditable, should of a sudden appear to lose all power of resistance to temptation, should swear falsely in his statement of campaign contributions, concealing the most important, use the money given to aid in his election for private speculation, and then seek to persuade those who knew the truth to conceal it from the public inquisitor. Ex-Judge PARKER in his argument spoke of Mr. SULZER'S failing as "moral near-sightedness." Pity and palliation might indeed take the form of assuming that Mr. SULZER is afflicted with moral imbecility, the ethical counterpart of mental incompetence. The amazing tangle of transgressions in which he became involved, ever more and more deeply, might indeed suggest that he hardly knew the ignoble nature and quality of his acts. But even if that be true, his unfitness for public office is glaringly apparent, and the sentence of the Court that he be removed finds in such a theory of Mr. SULZER'S offending an all-sufficient justification.

Mr. PARKER in his argument, after citation of precedents and authorities, summarized with lucidity and terseness the nature of the process against Gov. SULZER: "The cause for impeachment may be condensed from "the Constitution and the foregoing "authorities into three words: Un"fitness for office. And the object "of impeachment into four: Security "for the State." Had the people, prior to his election, known of Mr. SULZER'S moral delinquencies, they would have withheld their votes and their support, he would have been overwhelmingly defeated. By the impeachment process they correct their own error and misjudgment, the mistake into which they were betrayed by want of information about the candidate. Impeachment is the people's process, begun and carried to its conclusion not for the punishment of the offender, but for the protection of the people themselves. "It is by this process," said EDMUND BURKE in the Warren Hastings impeachment, "that magistracy, which "tries and controls all things, is it"self tried and controlled." It is an orderly process of law, and has in this case been carried out with dignity, with solemnity, with a just and conscientious regard for the rights alike of the respondent and of the people.

If there is a divine ordering of our political practice, it might be felt that the impeachment of SULZER is most opportune and salutary as a perfectly destructive criticism of the substitute method of the recall, which now finds noisy advocacy. On the evidence Mr. SULZER was proved beyond any reasonable doubt to be morally unfit to be the Governor of the State. Yet it is exceedingly doubtful whether a recall proceeding in his case would not have failed. In the first place, the shameful record of his misdoing could not have been made known to the voters of the State by sworn testimony. There would have been speeches and harangues without number, the convincing weight of testimony on oath would not have been thrown into the balance. Moreover, sentiment, political prejudice, hatred of Tammany, and many considerations strange and foreign to the merits would have entered into the minds of the voters to warp their judgment and pervert their decision. Compared with the proceeding by impeachment the recall is a mask and unsafe assurance for "the security of the people."

Centuries after the name of SULZER has been forgotten, if we may assume that public officers will still be called to account in this way for their transgressions, the great New York impeachment trial of 1913 will be cited for its precedents and for the calm, learned, wise, and just rulings of Presiding Judge CULLEN. If we may find any comfort in the affliction of the removal of the State's Governor by impeachment, it will be in the revelation to the people of how great a Judge they have had upon the bench during all these years when the routine of ordinary litigation and judicial decision has never served in this conspicuous way to bring to their attention the eminent qualities of Chief Judge CULLEN of the Court of Appeals. His rulings during the trial have been promptly given, they have been clear, they have by their justice commended the universal assent of those who are skilled in the law. There is something more. They have appealed to the lay mind, to all the people, by their plain common sense. The Court reached a perilous crisis when it was proposed that the articles of impeachment be amended, by reference to the Assembly, to include the testimony of witnesses to facts not known at the time the articles were formulated. To have amended or added to the articles in a reconvened session of the Assembly would have shocked the public sense of fairness, it would have bred unending disputes over the justice of the verdict of guilty, arrived at by such means. That peril was averted by Judge CULLEN'S ruling, again accordant with that quality which we call common sense, when he held that the words "and all other persons" in Article IV. were sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the unexpected testimony.

Yet Judge CULLEN voted "not guilty." He was constrained to find, he said in explaining his vote, that Mr. SULZER did seek to enrich himself personally by diverting to his own use contributions made for campaign purposes; he found that he knowingly signed a false statement; he found that he verified this statement under oath knowing it to be false. In his judgment, however, the misuse of campaign money was not an offense, it was not larceny, the false oath was not legal perjury. "But I am frank "to say," he added, "that if these "acts were committed after he had "taken office he should be considered "morally unfit to hold office. * * * "They display such turpitude and de"linquency that if they had been com"mitted during the respondent's in"cumbency in office, I think they "would require his removal." The public may respect the courage of Judge CULLEN in casting this vote according to his understanding of the law as a Judge. But here, for the first time, he departed from that straight path of clear reasoning where all men of candor and intelligence could assentingly follow him. If turpitude and delinquency in the candidate and in respect to matters so intimately connected with his official acts as to be inseparable from them, as was pointed out in the trial, do not constitute moral unfitness for office, then a very great part of the protective value of the impeachment proceeding is swept away. The public, we are sure, will agree with Judge MILLER that Mr. SULZER'S delinquencies were too intimately related to the discharge of his official duty to permit of his acquittal on the grounds stated by Presiding Judge CULLEN.

The point made by the Presiding Judge that impeachment and removal for offenses committed prior to taking the oath of office would leave the way open to impeachment for remote offenses is not at all applicable to the Sulzer case. From the moment that Mr. SULZER became a candidate of his party he occupied a new and definite position before the law. Offenses committed by him during the time when he was a candidate, and some of them were actually committed after election, stand in a relation to his official service very different from that of any prior transgression. The crimes and misdemeanors of a private individual concern society, it is true, but acts of moral turpitude committed by a candidate for public office are flagrant, shocking, and reprehensible in a very different and deeper sense. At the very time he is asking the votes of the people and their confidence also, he breaks his implied contract with them, which in the very nature of the case rests upon the assumption of his honesty and his worthiness. Moreover, ex-Judge PARKER'S argument was pretty convincing on the point that since the adoption of the Constitution in 1846 impeachment has not been limited to acts committed during the term of office.

Whether through the emotion of pity natural to humane men, or because of an equally natural sense of the superfluous, the Court, after providing for the security of the people by voting the removal of Gov. SULZER, declined to impose upon him the actual penalty of disqualification further to hold public office. That, indeed, would have been quite unnecessary. By impeachment and conviction WILLIAM SULZER is effectually disqualified and debarred from ever presenting himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the people. He is politically effaced. There may be sympathy with his suffering and words of solace may be offered, but we suppose it must be true that the curious, sentimental, and entirely ignorant belief in his innocence which has been here and there proclaimed, even in the pulpit, has undergone correction as the evidences of his moral weakness and derelictions were disclosed from day to day in the trial. Men who loathe Tammany were by that very proper and worthy state of mind betrayed into holding that the accused must be innocent because the accusers were so vile. It was a foolish delusion or confusion of mind, which, we trust, will now disappear.

But the impeachment and conviction of SULZER ought to be fatal to Tammany. SULZER was bred in Tammany, he was of Tammany, he dealt and trafficked with Tammany, with CROKER and with MURPHY, and it is in testimony that since his impeachment he has sought to bargain with Tammany for acquittal in consideration of surrender and subservience. It was his ambition to be the State leader of the Democracy, not any zeal for the interests of the people, that brought on his quarrel with Tammany—those who praised and flattered him as the champion of the people against a corrupt organization should now, with due humility, confess their mistake. But since we are rid of one party to this sordid political quarrel, in Heaven's name let us be rid of both! SULZER is put out, let Tammany be kept out. If the minds of men and the working of political forces be not all awry this year, the impeachment of SULZER should be the sure portent of the defeat of Tammany in the New York Mayoralty election.

GOVERNOR GLYNN.

The brief statement issued by MARTIN H. GLYNN on assuming the office of Governor is sober, modest, and impressive. He makes two promises to the people whose affairs and interests are given into his charge. They are as follows:

I will insist upon a business administration, which means an economical, clean, orderly, and efficient transaction of the State's business.

I will not be a factionist. I will not devote the time which I owe to the State to partisan politics, within or outside of my own party.

Governor GLYNN undoubtedly knows that in the honest and practical fulfillment of these promises he will encounter much opposition, some open, some secret, all determined, and at times desperate. He can overcome it by honesty, courage, and, above all, by proper openness. He has had experience in public life; he is entirely familiar with the aims and methods, the forces and influences of political and official life in the State capital. He has shown qualities that fit him for the trying work he has in hand, not only in the important office of Controller, but in the brief term of his office as Acting Governor since the impeachment of Mr. SULZER. We are glad to accept his past as evidence of what he will do in the larger field on which he enters under such grave circumstances. Some of his friends say he is ambitious. He has a splendid opportunity to gratify legitimate ambition. Almost any reward that he proves himself worthy of lies within his reach.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The essence of the Monroe Doctrine is that the United States would not tolerate any attempt of any European Power to "extend its system to any portion of this hemisphere." It is perfectly clear that the dispatch of war vessels by any European Power for the defense of its nationals in Mexico would not violate the spirit of that doctrine. It is not in the least likely that any action, taken with a view to restoring order in Mexico, will be found inconsistent with the stand we have always taken and from which we are not likely to retreat in regard to colonization by European countries on the western hemisphere or foreign invasion for conquest in North or South America.

Therefore the agitation of some of our contemporaries about the situation in Mexico is quite unnecessary. At present there is no sign that any European Government is considering the Mexican question very seriously. There is no immediate cause for alarm about Mexico. We are all hoping that the Mexicans themselves will be able to do their own housecleaning, but there is a great deal of it to be done.

THE TRUTH.

Just before Mr. ROOSEVELT set sail for South America he stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that "Mr. STERN of Rochester" had told "TEDDY ROBINSON" that "Judge WERNER had "changed his mind about the Ives "case, and that if he had it to do "again he would alter the decision." The ex-President added:

I waited several days, and finally called up Judge WERNER by telephone. He admitted that he made such a statement, but said it was private. I told him that if he would make this fact public I could get the convention to indorse him, but that if he did not I could do nothing.

Here is not only a statement by Mr. ROOSEVELT that Judge WERNER had said privately he had changed his mind on the Ives case, but an admission on Mr. ROOSEVELT'S part that he had sought to induce the Judge, by an offer of political support, to make the statement publicly.

Referring to which Judge WEBNER said in his speech accepting the nomination as Chief Judge:

There have been publicly attributed to me private utterances at variance with my judicial expressions in that case. In that behalf I have only to say that at no time or place, whether privately or publicly, have I ever made any statement that differs from the opinion in that case which I had the honor to write for a unanimous court.

As to who tells the truth or who does the opposite in this case we think the public will be in little doubt. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S admission of action not exactly creditable to him seems to have been gratuitous, or, at least, wholly profitless.

THE WOMEN GOLFERS.

To-day on the Wilmington links Miss MARION HOLLINS of this neighborhood will compete for the golfing championship of the United States with Miss GLADYS RAVENSCROFT, who has been the woman champion in English golf and certainly knows how to play the game. This match will be an international incident of extraordinary interest. The players are very well matched, and the betting, if betting in golf were possible and women ever tolerated gambling in any form, would be about even.

If America wins, our victories over Great Britain in sports will be increased by one more notable triumph. Nothing will remain for us to do but learn the British four-ball six-pocket game of billiards, on a table the size of a putting green, and try to beat them at that. Even that was done by SCHAEFER. If, on the other hand, Great Britain wins, the women of the British Isles will have fresh cause for exulting over the men. They may then say that, while the British sportsmen are losing their grip and pretending that they do not care to compete with self-seeking foreigners, the sportswomen are preparing to uphold the national honor. Mrs. PANKHURST will arrive in time to get early news of the result of the match.

WHAT DOES MARS WANT?

If the inhabitants of the planet Mars are really signaling the earth with blue lights, as Prof. LE COUTRE, the Percival Lowell of Switzerland, insists, what can they expect to learn from this unenlightened globe? Of course, the Martians know we can give them only advice while interplanetary communication is in its present undeveloped state. We might, conceivably, rig up a signaling machine at enormous expense, and acquire the knack, in time, of answering a few simple questions. But in regard to governing ourselves intelligently, regulating our lives in accordance with well-established facts, obeying natural laws, settling trivial disputes without bloodshed, we can tell them nothing that a people so old and wise as the Martians must be do not know already.

In fact, this statement that Mars is looking to us for help of some kind would be saddening if it came from a more authoritative source. We are confident, however, that if the Martians really want to talk to the earth they will call up Prof. PERCIVAL LOWELL, who is their best friend in this part of the solar system. It is hazardous to assume that the Martians are anxious to talk to us just because they look a trifle blue. We have been pretty blue ourselves lately.

THE FUSION FUND.

The anti-Tammany campaign progresses with many encouraging signs. It is taking on plainly its true character as a contest against the seizure of the City Government by Tammany and the strongly organized and varied evil forces that Tammany commands. It is thus, in the clearest sense, a people's campaign.

To conduct it with energy and practical effect involves a certain amount of necessary and legitimate expense. To meet this the managers of this movement need contributions from the people. They have no large subscriptions from interested persons, such as Tammany secures without limit. We earnestly urge our readers to send such sums as they can afford promptly to Mr. CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, Treasurer of the Citizens' Municipal Committee, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Avenue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Worst of Aerial Disasters.

In the destruction of the Zeppelin dirigible L-2 there is to be found a lamentably convincing contradiction to practically all the claims of any importance that have been made in behalf of airships of its class.

This largest of the Zeppelin fleet exemplified all that has been learned by its inventor and his subordinate engineers from the construction of its predecessors—and from the misfortunes that have befallen so many of them. It was equipped with a thousand ingenious devices for its successful operation and for the convenience of its passengers and crew. In carrying power it was, of course, vastly superior not only to any aeroplane now in existence, but also, it might almost be said, to any of which any believer in that method of aerial navigation has even dreamed of building. It was capable of making long flights in bad weather as well as good, and undoubtedly it was an impressive spectacle as its huge bulk was propelled steadily across the sky.

Yet, after all, the great thing was essentially a fragile bag filled with gas that waited only a spark to explode with disastrous violence, and for the power to move it depended on the constant burning of another explosive, done only a few feet from the thin envelope that so weakly imprisoned so much static or potential energy so eager to become dynamic. In some way, probably never to be known, the almost inevitable spark passed the narrow space, an instant detonation followed, and a moment later all the men in Zeppelin L-2, wrapped in flames, were falling to their deaths, 3,000 feet below, as fast as gravity could take them.

We saw a like though more crudely built machine go in precisely the same way on the New Jersey Coast not long ago, and though not a few dirigibles have as yet escaped that fate, they all invite it. To say that the loss of this airship demonstrates that the type is an impracticable means of navigating the air would probably be an exaggeration, but yesterday's accident should at least have the effect of making more modest those who, in comparing the dirigible with the aeroplane, have so much to say about the greater safety of the former.

This one disaster, taking into consideration the relative number of men flying by each of the two plans, raises the dirigible's death record higher than that of its rival. It will strengthen the conviction to which many minds have clung obstinately, in spite of occasional wavers, that the aeroplane is the true airship, and that the dirigible, when the best has been said for it, will always be only a "balloon with a paddle."

A Credit to His Profession.

Neither from the survivors of the Volturno nor from anybody on any of the ships that went to its assistance has there come a single word of critical comment on the behavior of Capt. FRANCIS INCH after he was notified that his ship was on fire. By unanimous agreement he showed all the coolness, competence, courage, and readiness for self-sacrifice that the magnificent traditions and standards of the sea demand from men in his position.

The nearest approach, and that remote, to dissenting voices are raised by those that find fault with the fire-fighting equipment of the Volturno, and for that, indeed, Capt. INCH shares responsibility with his owners. He says that the more detailed charges along this line are false, but though it be true, for instance, that his fire hose was new and strong, instead of old and weak, the obvious fact remains that the fate of the ship illustrates how much basis there is for the accusations of inadequate protection from fire at sea made in a recent notable article in The Atlantic Monthly. However good the Volturno's facilities for detecting and extinguishing fire may have been, they were not good enough, and the author of The Atlantic article declared them to be not as good as they could, and therefore should, be, even on ships of much greater fame than this small immigrant carrier.

But all that detracts in no degree from the praise earned by Capt. INCH in the great emergency that confronted him—the most terrible, doubtless, that the masters of vessels ever meet. He did what man could do. He kept his crew in order, and, what was more difficult, he prevented an outbreak of real and serious panic among his frightened passengers. As a matter of course, he was the last to quit his ship. Even his dog went before he did—a fact that stands out with curious prominence in the general horror. And to Capt. INCH as a disciplinarian, too, something of credit must be given for the prompt and not unheroic obedience of the sailors whom he ordered to jump overboard and so lead the passengers along the one, but highly terrifying, way to safety. Much could happen in that sea, between the Volturno's side and the waiting boats, and those who first took the risk were fine men, finely commanded.

His Logic Goes Too Fast.

There are probably several—perhaps as many as a dozen—American girls over whose faces would flit enigmatic smiles if informed that, according to COSMO HAMILTON, the English playwright, something in their nature or training makes flirtation with any of them an impossibility.

Some one of the dozen, if so many there be, might very, very gently suggest to Mr. HAMILTON that while his personal experiences here must or can be taken as proof that he had found American girls unresponsive to flirtatious appeal, that fact hardly warranted his broad generalization.

For it sometimes happens that what one man cannot do, another can, and—well, should Mr. HAMILTON seek information on this interesting subject from the groups on Summer resort piazzas who are so thoroughly informed as to the doings and potentialities of their temporary neighbors, he would be incredulous indeed if he did not soon revise his opinion. For he would be told in voluble detail of at least three or four flirtations that have been conducted with or by American girls since the second French and Indian war, and if he carried his investigations far enough he might hear of as many that took place even earlier.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF BRYAN.

Russian Paper Tells Its Readers That He Lectures in a Circus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Russian people are getting queer ideas with regard to the avocations of our Secretary of State. In the Reitch, one of the leading daily newspapers of St. Petersburg, I find, under the heading "Bryan's Evening Occupations," the following account of the "Chautauqua Circus," (a mistranslation of "Chautauqua Circuit.") The editorial is based on a partial misapprehension of the facts, but it is evidently not intended to be either humorous or exaggerated:

The United States has a new sensation. The conflict with Mexico, the case of the murderer Thaw, and Sulzer's fight with Tammany Hall, have all been thrown into the background by the decision of Secretary Bryan to increase his earnings by going into the variety show business. He has just concluded a contract with a traveling Pennsylvania circus known as the "Chautauqua Association" for a two weeks' tour, in the course of which he will read evening lectures in the intervals between the performances of acrobats, sword-swallowers, and clowns. In the Washington papers there have already appeared big advertisements of a series of lectures to be given by the American Minister of Foreign Affairs in a circus! He is to appear first in Salisbury, (State of Maryland,), where he will be supported by musical clowns, fiddlers, jugglers, a Florentine orchestra, Bavarian dancers, and a Dickens reader. His engagement is for twelve nights, and his pay will be $10,000 a night, exclusive of traveling expenses. The latter will necessarily be heavy, for the reason that the Secretary is expected to return every day to his post of duty in the Ministry at Washington. Bryan, according to latest accounts, is disturbed by the comments of the press on his proposed debut as a lecturer in a circus. In explanation of his course, he says that in the circus where he is to appear there will be, it is true, light genre performances; but they will not be nearly so prominent as his serious lectures, and will merely furnish necessary diversion. The people will be fatigued by the lectures, and the light genre performances are intended only to restore the mental and emotional equipoise of the audience.

There are still a few untraveled countrymen in the United States who think that the Regent Circus in London is a public entertainment given in a tent, but only in Russia could the "Chautauqua Circuit" be taken to mean "a traveling Pennsylvania circus," where a public that has been fatigued with lectures is refreshed with the "light genre" performances of acrobats, sword-swallowers, and clowns.

GEORGE KENNAN.
Badderk, Nova Scotia, Oct. 13, 1913.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Englishwomen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does not seem to have occurred to you or other newspapers that if Mrs. Pankhurst is here in behalf of Englishwomen, and not solely for herself, it is strange that no Englishwoman in this country has come forward to receive her or even to notice her existence.

As a matter of fact, if she is received in this country it will be a deliberate insult to every Englishwoman residing within it.

ENGLISHWOMAN.
New York, Oct. 16, 1913.

MR. ALTMAN'S PERSONALITY

Gen. Hawkins Pays Tribute to Character of the Great Merchant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The late Benjamin Altman was possessed of a personality seldom found among those of the newly made millionaire class. He knew how to be intimate, cordial, and amiable, always putting the real man to the fore instead of the owner of millions. He avoided the limelight, had little or no use for the personal pronoun, and never boasted of his possessions. He loved and appreciated his things artistic, and enjoyed their society. To him they were an inspiration and a recreation, and they spoke to him in a language that satisfied his every mood.

He was so close an observer that he could see without seeming to see, had a rare capacity for quiet organization, knew the value of perfecting details and the rigid maintenance of an orderly routine. His business success was largely due to those qualities which made for order, and an almost academic enforcement of respectability which was applied to every business transaction. It might be said of him that it was the good faith which characterized his business career that secured the confidence of all classes and brought friendly patrons, who never questioned either quantity or quality, but accepted without reservation the results of their intercourse with his establishment.

Undoubtedly Mr. Altman was a great merchant in the larger and better sense of that term, but that was not all, for there was another self—another man as it were, making two in one, the second standing for the greater—the embodiment of his inborn love for the beautiful. It was this attribute that led him to acquire an unusual amount of knowledge relating to things artistic, and contributed more than all else to make him the exceptional man he was. What he knew about art he kept to himself for personal use, seldom if ever making known his opinion to others. None too early in the beginning of his collecting he learned to rely upon his own judgment in making his purchases, and that in order to be a successful collector he had to know what to leave with the dealer and to be very careful about what he carried away. The result of this natural taste and power to discriminate is one of the most notable and valuable collections of things beautiful every brought together by one collector during his life.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.
New York, Oct. 14, 1913.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Why Not Let Members Vote on Change of Name?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in Tuesday's TIMES the proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention now in session at St. John's, this city, and the discussion sounded like politics, although all the brethren were insistent that Christian unity and brotherly harmony should be the inspiration of the meeting. The disturbing issue seems to be a change of the name of the church, the two contending factions being known as "high church" and "low church," and they certainly do seem to have knives up their sleeves for each other, just like politics.

But why this public scrapping over a change of name? There are, according to the tables, in the United States, 947,320 Episcopalians, not counting the 9,610 of the Reformed branch, and they have 7,621 churches with 5,359 ministers. Now why should these members leave the settlement of a name for the body to a convention of ministers or delegates, now or ever, for public discussion and discord? It will only make trouble and more than likely split the organization wide open. Why not let the membership take a vote on it, confining such discussion and discord as may be to each individual church where it may be thrashed out privately as a family matter not for publication? W. J. L.
New York, Oct. 15, 1913.

GOOD FOOD GOES TO WASTE.

Time and Cost of Expressage Keep It from City Markets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I join in "C. B's" wail over the waste of garden sass in Connecticut. I have fifty fine watermelons, muskmelons, spinach, chard, bushels of tomatoes, and apples rotting on the ground or food for chickens and cows. The list is even longer.

My grocer in the city would gladly take these things if I could get them to him. But my watermelons weigh more than twenty pounds, and if they did not would fare badly in the parcel post. Express charges are 50 cents a hundred pounds, and 75 cents for a barrel of apples, in addition to 40 cents for the barrels, is too great a tax, with the carting at both ends of the journey, except for fancy fruit. Freight takes from one to two weeks for the fifty-mile trip from my place to the city, and everything not nailed down or steal-hooped is smashed or pilfered.

The cause for the freight delay is that goods shipped on the Danbury Division of the New Haven Road are reshipped at South Norwalk and sent back on the main line to Bridgeport, where a car is made up for New York. Yet in every station on our line is a placard setting forth the advantages of New England for "horticulturalists and agriculturalists." (sic.) W. C. D.
Georgetown, Conn., Oct. 15, 1913.

Farmers and the Beef Shortage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A meat famine, especially beef, is threatened and we are told that whereas we had about 51,000,000 head of beef cattle in 1907 we now have only about 38,000,000, a shortage of 13,000,000, and with an increased population this means an increase in prices. But why should there be a shortage of beef cattle? There are in the United States about 7,000,000 farms with a total acreage of about 875,000,000 acres. Suppose the farmers raised ten head of cattle to the farm, and some raise ten times as many, we would have 70,000,000 head as a beef supply, which certainly should keep the price of meat at a fair figure and still allow the farmers a very good margin on their livestock production.

I have asked a number of farmers within fifty miles of New York City why they did not raise a few beef cattle for this market, and they say there is no money in it for them. But the price of beef was never so high, and cattle raising paid the farmers when prices were not as they now are. What is the matter? Are the non-producing farmers in the Beef Trust on the side?
New York, Oct. 15, 1913. L. J. W.

Horses' Nosebags Barbarous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see that a correspondent had ventured to protest against the use of the barbarous nosebag in the feeding of horses. I have tried to agitate the question before, but every one seems too busy thinking of his own comfort to care whether a horse is uncomfortable or not. However, one sweltering day last Summer I had every nosebag removed from the poor animals that were lined up along a side street, vainly endeavoring to get a breath of air, some of them almost in a state of collapse. The drivers were taking their noonday rest along the sidewalk, having finished their luncheon, but they never thought of their poor horses until I called to their attention that they were smothering for lack of air. CATHERINE WALTER.
New York, Oct. 15, 1913.

Steamship Czar's Rescue Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the entire press of the United States gives so little notice to the rescue work performed by the steamship Czar at the Volturno disaster? Until the arrival of the Grosser Kurfuerst everything was in favor of the English; now the favor has shifted to the Germans. The same thing happened at the wreck of the steamship Titanic when the Russian ship Birma was among the first to respond to the call of distress.

H. FISHER PIERSONS.
New York, Oct. 16, 1913.

EUROPE LOSING ITS CHARM.

Mr. Brown Didn't Enjoy His 30th Visit—Tips and High Prices.

Almost every Summer since 1877 Alexander P. Brown of Philadelphia has been spending in Europe, it being his custom to go abroad in the late Spring, and then to find his way back in October. When Mr. Brown landed yesterday from the Mauretania he had completed his thirtieth trip to the other side.

"Yet I found this Summer I did not enjoy Europe as I once did," said Mr. Brown at the Waldorf yesterday. "Everything has changed so much, and that mainly in the last few years. When I came away the hotel proprietors were spending lots of money in advertising, in the belief that there were still Americans somewhere in Europe or headed that way, but they are mistaken. Most of the Americans who went abroad in the Spring or Summer have come home. Most of them who had been in the habit of going abroad stayed a shorter time this year than usual.

"Switzerland had the call on all travel last Summer, as always. But Switzerland and the Swiss have changed much. In the first place, prices have gone up. It is no longer easy to find the modest hotel where, for a small sum, you can live on the best in the land, and there are many new modern hotels with modern prices. In fact, the prices in Switzerland seem to be on a par with those of the higher-priced hotels in London, Paris and New York. Then it was a bad Summer in Switzerland for weather. What with continuous rains, and snow ahead of time, visitors got rheumatism. And as for the number of visitors to the country this Summer, why there was at one time 400,00 foeigners scattered over the area tributary to Lucerne, Interlaken and Zurich. Yet many hotels over there went into bankruptcy this season.

"The hotels in Paris are very dear nowadays, and so is everything else in the place. The tipping evil has become aggravated to such an extent that if a hotel employe merely does you the honor of speaking to you he expects to be substantially rewarded. Andrew Carnegie, when he presided over the ship's concert the other night, made a speech in which he said that he never liked to pay anybody who had done nothing for him, but it is difficult to limit your disbursements to those who do things for you when you get into a Paris hotel.

"Paris has been woefully dirty all the season. They don't begin to keep the streets in as good a condition as is done in New York. Why, I believe that without any exaggeration the Place Vendome must have in it 1,000 holes which would break the leg of any horse that stepped into one, and practically only the thoroughfares that go to make up the Grand Boulevard are in good condition."

ATTACK ON SNOW CONTRACT

Taxpayer's Suit to Block Award at Higher Figure Than Last Year.

A taxpayer's suit brought by Louis Mazziola to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining Controller Prendergast from aproving the bond and contract awarded to the Belmont Trucking Company for the removal of snow from the streets of Manhattan this Winter was argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton. Decision on the application for the permanent injunction was reserved. The suit is brought on the grounds that the terms of the contract are excessive and that the award was made illegally.

Through his attorney, Marc Eisner of 170 Broadway, Louis Mazziola stated that the snow was removed last year at a cost of 33 cents a cubic yard, while the contract for the coming Winter calls for an expenditure of 56 cents a cubic yard. It is also alleged that the bids were advertised for in violation of Section 541 of the city by-laws, providing that contracts for snow removal shall be let to the lowest bidder on sealed bids.

The bids made on July 16 were, according to the complaint of Louis Mazziola, as follows: The Belmont Trucking Company, for the Borough of Manhattan, 56 cents per cubic yard; the H. P. Christiansen Company, for three sections comprising the entire Borough, 67 cents a cubic yard, and the Soraci Contracting Company, for Section 2 of Manhattan, 46 cents a cubic yard. The awarding of the contract to the Belmont Trucking Company was recommended to Mayor Gaynor by Commissioner Edwards, and a committee appointed by the Board of Estimate, consisting of Mayor Kline and Borough President McAneny, reported favorably on it.

Morgan Prints on View at Columbia.

An exhibition of illuminated manuscripts and prints illustrating the history of the American Colonial Church, loaned by J. P. Morgan, will be on exhibition at Columbia University from 2 to 6 P. M. daily to Nov. 8.

WOMEN IN THE WAR

Rendered Great Service Both in the North and the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial article headed "In Honor of Women," it is to be hoped the House of Representatives will concur in the Senate's "appropriation in aid of a memorial to the women of America who on the one side and the other in the civil war served the sick and wounded."

Having been, during the war, the Assistant Secretary and Supply Correspondent of the United States Sanitary Commission, and in charge of its accumulations—to the value of many millions of dollars—donated by the women of the North for distribution to the disabled and dying among the military defenders of the Union, I had the best opportunities for realizing what they contributed in cash to its treasury, and, in kind, to its storehouses and "soldiers' homes" and "rests," scattered at so many army stations among the loyal States and in the regions recovered from the Confederates.

I had equal opportunities, in my official capacity, for witnessing the personal services rendered by women to our sick and wounded in hospitals (including the commission's own hospital transports on sea and river) and in the field as well as during my not infrequent visits to the front in our successive campaigns and to sections of the army on the march.

My conviction is that, with resources and opportunities vastly inferior to those of the North, the Southern women were not a whit behind those of the North in their devotion to the men who fought for them, and—loyal to their own homes, kin, and traditions—laid down their lives for what was bound to be a lost cause.

Let the memorial be erected and dedicated to the enduring honor of the devoted women of each side in that epochal conflict, and let it, like the recent mingling in friendship at Gettysburg of old foes, attest that—while "war is hell," as characterized by the great General who in the performance of his military duty waged it so destructively, and stands for hatred and havoc—peace stands for love and mutual upholding. A. J. BLOOR.
Stonington, Conn., Oct. 15, 1913.

Accuracy and Fair Play.

From The New York Morning Telegraph.

In a fit of peevishness the other day I rebuked certain New York papers for failing to mention THE NEW YORK TIMES in connection with the Aerial Derby. THE TIMES organized and successfully carried out this great air event, giving largely of money and greatly of enterprise to the work. In commenting upon it I said, with the exception of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Morning Telegraph, no other newspaper of importance mentioned the name of the sponsor.

From Isaac D. White, Chief of The World's "Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play," I have received a letter asking me to cast my eye over the inclosure from The Morning World. I did so and found THE TIMES was given due credit both editorially and in the news columns. I am glad The World is broadening out, and hasten to correct my misstatement by giving the retraction, as lawyers write, "equal prominence with the original libel."

BROKAW HEIRS GET ESTATE IN TRUST

Realty and Stock to Wife and Sons and Daughter, to Go to Their Children.

HOUSE LEFT TO EACH SON

Stock in Brokaw Brothers to H. C. Brokaw, in Trust, the Income to be Divided with Brothers.

The will of Isaac Vail Brokaw, the clothing merchant, who died on Sept. 29 at his country home in Elberon, N. J., was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The value of the estate is estimated at several millions dollars, although the petition for the probate of the will merely gives the personalty and realty as being in excess of $50,000 each.

Mr. Brokaw, during his lifetime, was interested in many religious and philanthropic matters, and had given many gifts to charity and public institutions, notably the Brokaw Memorial at Princeton University, which was erected in memory of one of his sons, but his will contains no charitable or public bequests.

Mr. Brokaw left to Elvira Gould Brokaw, his widow, for her life, his city residence at 1 East Seventy-ninth Street, his country residence at Elberon, N. J., with the furniture and contents, and his city and country stables with their contents. Also, instead of a dower, he left her for life a third of the income from the Sherry Building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Sherry Building, and all personal property in or about the premises, was given in trust, with his three sons, Irving, Howard C., and George T. Brokaw, as trustees. The remaining two-thirds of the income from the building, and, after Mrs. Brokaw's death, the entire income, is to be divided equally among his four children. The trust is for the life of Mrs. Brokaw and the youngest of Mr. Brokaw's issue surviving him. In the event of the death of all his sons during the continuance of the trust, it is to be carried out by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Brokaw's stock in Brokaw Brothers is bequeathed, in trust, to his son, Howard C. Brokaw. The income is to be divided as follows: Three-tenths to his son, Irving; four-tenths to his son Howard C., and three-tenths to his son George T. The trust is to continue during the lives of his sons Howard C. and George T. Brokaw, and when the trust is terminated the principal is to be divided among the children of his three sons.

To each son Mr. Brokaw gave any option he might have at the time of his death to purchase stock of Brokaw Brothers, provided that if any of his sons chose to exercise this option he should notify the other sons within sixty days and give to each the right to take from him one-third of the stock at the purchase price.

The bonds of Brokaw Brothers in Mr. Brokaw's possession were left to his sons, to be divided equally, with the request that the bonds be held and not sold.

Mr. Brokaw bequeathed to his daughter, Mrs. Elvira Brokaw Fischer-Hansen, formerly the wife of Carl Fischer-Hansen, the lawyer, from whom she obtained a divorce in Nevada in 1911, the sum of $150,000.

Mr. Brokaw left his house and lot at 984 Fifth Avenue to his son, Howard C. Brokaw, for life, when it is to go

WILSON WEDDING AS PRIVATE AS POSSIBLE

President Wants No Official Display at His Daughter's Marriage to Francis B. Sayre.

BARS EXTRAVAGANT GIVING

Gifts Only from Friends of Bridal Pair—Higher Officials Included in 700 Invitations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's arrival at the White House to-day after several days in New York on her way from Cornish, N. H., was followed by the announcement through her private secretary that the forthcoming wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre on Nov. 25 would be as far as possible a private and non-official ceremony, the details of which are not to be regarded as legitimate matter for comment in the daily press.

While the invitations to witness the ceremony will number at least 700, it is not the intention of the President and Mrs. Wilson to make this first wedding of their family an occasion for official display or to include in the guests any but the official family of the Chief Executive, the higher officials of the Administration, and such representatives of the different branches of the Government as shall by official usage be considered entitled to the compliment of an invitation.

It is also said that the President will let it be known authoritatively before the invitations go out that gifts, except from friends of the bride and bridegroom, are not desired. Just how so radical a departure from accepted usages will be made does not appear at this writing.

When Miss Alice Roosevelt was married the gifts were of such value and number that detectives were employed to guard them for weeks before the wedding day. Thousands of dollars' worth of silver, cut glass, rare hangings, pictures and some jewels have never been out of storage since that date. Young Mrs. Longworth, it is said, never saw many of the presents sent her from all parts of the country.

This fact has often been called to President Wilson's attention is believed to be the reason for his alleged determination to avoid a repetition of such extravagant giving.

Miss Jessie Wilson, who for the next six weeks will be in the feminine world at least, the most important member of the White House family, did not return with her mother and sisters. She will remain in New York several days longer under the chaperonage of her cousin, Mrs. George Howe.

Prof. George Howe, who, like his distinguished uncle, is a college professor, has recently returned from a year's study in Germany after concluding several years as an instructor in the University of North Carolina. He and his wife were unable to participate in the inaugural festivities, but are expected among the wedding guests.

Miss Margaret and Miss Eleanor Wilson were in the audience at Neighborhood House in Southwest Washington this evening for a performance of Grimm's "Fairy Tales" by the children of this settlement and also a play by the local chapter of the Drama League.

To-day's Weddings.

Miss Helen Moffett, daughter of the late James A. Moffett, will be married to Harold Oakley Barker this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the home of her mother, 212 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks is to perform the ceremony. As the bride's family is in mourning the wedding will be quiet.

The wedding of Miss Anita Peabody, daughter of Charles A. Peabody, and Hamilton Hadden of this city is to be celebrated to-day at the country home of the bride, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Miss Evelyn Lee Winchester, daughter of Bishop Winchester of Arkansas, and James Edward Montgomery of Chicago, are to be married at 10 o'clock this morning at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street. The couple will sail afterward for Panama.

Miss Audrey F. Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nicoll Townsend of Garden City, L. I., and Gordon Rutherford McAllister are to be married to-day in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Mary A. Swan, one of the bridal attendants, gave a dinner last night for Miss Townsend and Mr. McAllister and the bridal party at the Garden City Hotel, afterward attending the costume charity ball.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louis N. Parker, author of "Joseph and His Brethren," "Disraeli," and "Pomander Walk," has just completed a new version of "The Vicar of Wakefield," and it will be presented for the first time on any stage by Cyril Maude during his engagement at Wallack's Theatre, which commences Nov. 3. Mr. Maude's daughter, Margery, will play Olivia to her father's Dr. Primrose.

Al Jolson, who is in Brooklyn this week with "The Honeymoon Express," will be the guest of honor at a beefsteak supper to-night at the Vaudeville Comedy Club, at 107 West Forty-fourth Street. Conroy and Le Maire of the Winter Garden are in charge of the entertainment.

"The Fight" is soon to be produced in Australia. Yesterday the Henry B. Harris estate disposed of the rights to the Veiller play, and it will be put on at His Majesty's Theatre in Sydney as the succeeding attraction to the same author's "Within the Law," which is now in its twenty-seventh week at that theatre.

Demaree, the Giants' pitcher, will not go into vaudeville, as he had intended, and contracts made for him have been canceled.

Two hundred and fifty employes of the Albany Day Line will enjoy an outing given by the line next Wednesday afternoon at the Hippodrome.

The American tour of Alice Lloyd, the English music hall performer, under the direction of William Morris, will begin at the Royal Theatre in the Bronx Oct. 27. Following the New York engagement, the Lloyd aggregation, which is made up of twenty-two vaudeville acts, will go to Chicago, and from there work out to the Pacific Coast.

Justina Wayne has been engaged for the leading role of Diane Eveleth in Channing Pollock's dramatization of "The Inner Shrine," which will be presented at the Lyceum Theatre, Scranton, next Monday.

Rehearsals of George Middleton's dramatization of Vaughan Kester's novel "The Prodigal Judge" will begin on Tuesday. Among others engaged for the cast are George Fawcett for the title role, James Seeley, Elsie Herndon Kearns, and George Staley. The play will receive its premiere at Atlantic City on Nov. 24.

Loew's Orpheum, the newest theatre in New York, which will seat more than 3,000 persons and be used for vaudeville and pictures, will be opened to-night at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

STAGE Instruction, Elocution, Dancing. Interviews 2-5, Tuesday Even. MORTIMER KAPHAN Studio, 1328 Broadway, 34th.

PADEREWSKI HAS THE GRIP.

Pianist Must Keep Indoors 10 Days —His Recital Postponed.

Ignace Paderewski, the pianist and composer, has been suffering all week with an attack of the grip, and his physicians decided yesterday that he must keep to his room at his hotel for ten days at least, which will necessitate the postponement of his recital at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, for which the seats had all been sold. It is not anticipated there will be any difficulty about his appearing at what was to have been his second recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, and on this date, the management announces, tickets for this afternoon's recital will be honored.

The first news of the artist's indisposition came last Tuesday night, when he had to disappoint a Jersey City audience. The following evening reporters were informed that he was much improved and would surely be able to play to-day. Since that time, however, his condition has not shown the expected improvement, and yesterday his physicians told him he was not to think of making an appearance for at least ten days.

CENTURY OPERA CHANGES.

Rearrangement of Opening Dates of Original Schedule.

Messrs. Aborn have rearranged the schedule of the Century Opera Company, which was given out at the beginning of the season. Next week "Madama Butterfly" will be given, as announced, and the new opening dates of the operas are as follows: Oct. 28, "La Tosca"; Nov. 4, "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Nov. 11, "Samson and Delilah"; Nov. 18, "Il Trovatore"; Nov. 25, "Thais"; Dec. 2, "Louise"; Dec. 9, "La Bohème"; Dec. 16, "The Bohemian Girl"; Dec. 23, "Carmen"; Dec. 30, "Manon," (Massenet;) Jan. 6, "Mignon"; Jan. 13, "Romeo and Juliet"; Jan. 20, "Martha," and Jan. 27, "Faust." On Feb. 3 "Tiefland" will be sung, this novelty for the company being advanced two weeks over the original schedule.

The changes amount to nothing more than a rearrangement of the dates of the various operas, none of the promised ones being omitted from the new schedule, with the single exception of Humperdinck's "Königskinder."

Students to Give "Galatea."

"Galatea," a musical play, will be given at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York to-night by the students of Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn. The play will be presented under the auspices of the New York Latin Club and the proceeds will go toward founding a scholarship for the high school graduate each year in New York who stands highest in the study of Greek.

Friars to Dine Irving Berlin.

To-morrow night at the Hotel Astor the Friars will give a dinner to Irving Berlin, the song writer and composer. Sam Harris and George M. Cohan have charge of the entertainment part of the programme.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson have arrived here from England, coming to town unexpectedly on Thursday night from Rosyth, where they landed. Mrs. Thompson was May Van Alen before her marriage last monta to Mr. Thompson.

Mrs. Richard Stevens is to give a dance, followed by a supper, on the evening of Dec. 3, at the St. Regis, for her débutante daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens.

Miss Phoebe Judkins, who is to marry Frank Harrison Higgins, son of the late Frank W. Higgins, formerly Governor of New York, on Oct. 22 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will give a dance for her bridal party and a few friends at her home, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Monday evening, Oct. 20. Mr. Higgins will give his bachelor dinner on Oct. 19 at the New York Club.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall of 15 West Eighty-third Street is to give a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Marian W. Hall, on Nov. 15 at her home. A number of entertainments are to be given for Miss Hall during the season, including a small dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne of 76 East Eightieth Street.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. A. P. Fairfield of Annapolis are at the Vanderbilt. The Lieutenant Commander is Secretary and Treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association, and is here to conclude arrangements for the Navy team during the Army and Navy game to be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 29. Mrs. Carter Harrison, wife of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, is also at the hotel, with her daughter, Miss Edith Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rutherfurd will spend November at White Sulphur Springs, also the Ambassador of Brazil and Mrs. da Gama.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald R. Conklin, who have been at the Wolcott, have returned to their farm at Huntington, L. I.

Maximilian Agassiz of Newport is spending a few days at the Holland House.

Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch and the Misses Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit.

A benefit for the People's Forum of Dobbs Ferry will be given at Heatherdell Farm, Ardsley, N. Y., the country home of Adolph Lewisohn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Florence F. Noyes will appear in the festival day dance to Apollo, assisted by several society girls, including the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, Frances Montagu Ward, Cordelia Hepburn, and Frances Judson. If stormy the fête will be given indoors.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and Miss Louise Falconer, who spent the Autumn at Briarcliff, have returned to 701 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Washington, D. C., is spending a few days at the Gotham. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell have closed Lake Lawn, their Cazenovia estate, and have opened their Washington home for the Winter.

Miss Harriette Cady has returned from her Summer home at Sag Harbor and is at her new apartment, Madison Chambers, 601 Madison Avenue, for the Winter.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and her daughter, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, returned yesterday from Europe on the Cedric. Herbert Satterlee met them at the pier.

Sir Frederick Bullock, Governor of Bermuda, and Lady Bullock, with their daughter, Miss Evelyn Bullock, are sailing to-day for Bermuda on the Royal Mail steamer Caribbean.

Sir G. Wombwell, Balaklava Hero.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sir George Orby Wombwell, the last of the officers who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava in October, 1854, died to-day at the age of 81. He was a lieutenant in the Seventeenth Lancers during the Crimean War, and in the course of the famous charge two horses were killed under him.

William Henry Macy.

William Henry Macy, a member of the firm of Pool & Macy, oil merchants of this city, died yesterday at his home, Sunny Ridge Farm, Harrison, N. Y. He was 77 years old and for many years had been prominent in the oil business. Mr. Macy was known as a philanthropist, his principal public benefactions being contributions to the United Hospital at Westchester, and the erection of the Macy Home for Nurses in connection with that institution. The Aranac Club house in Harrison also was built with a gift from Mr. Macy. Mr. Macy, who was a widower, left a daughter.

Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer Erving.

Mrs. Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, wife of John Erving, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 17 West Fiftieth Street, of heart disease. Mrs. Erving was a daughter of the late William P. Van Rensselaer of Albany, and was born in the famous Van Rensselaer Manor House in that city. She came to New York when a child, and lived here until her death. Mrs. Erving is survived by three married and three unmarried daughters and two sons. The funeral will be held Monday morning from St. George's Church.

SOCIETY IN GAY COSTUMES AT BALL

Throng Attends Dance at Garden City Hotel in Aid of Nassau Hospital of Mineola.

PIERROTS AND GYPSIES

Many Men in Scarlet and Pink Hunting Waists of the Meadow Brook—Dinners Precede Event.

The fifth annual ball in aid of the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., was given last night at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I., and was a large and brilliant affair. Many of the guests came in costume, and there were several large dinners preceding the ball. Some of the patronesses filled their houses with guests for the week-end for the event.

The ballroom was decorated with bay trees loaned by Mrs. Robert Bacon. The dancing did not begin until 11 o'clock, and at that hour the floor was brilliant with fantastic costumes, pierrots, gypsies, Arabs, and the scarlet and pink hunting coats which were worn by the men who follow the hounds in the Meadow Brook district.

There were many stunning gowns worn. Mrs. Tyler Morse appeared in a black velvet dress, with a white lace bodice, and wore a large diamond bracelet on her arm above the elbow. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, who had a house party for the occasion, were among the early arrivals, with their daughter, Miss Claire Bird, who were an evening costume of pink velvet, with a pink turban surmounted by a huge bird of paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron were there. Mr. Cameron in a Highland costume. Samuel Willets wore a hunting costume. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hofstra were among the guests, Mrs. Hofstra wearing a gold-embroidered lace gown. Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., came as a gypsy, Duer Du Pont Breck appeared as an Arab, with white flowing robe of broadcloth. Mr. and Mrs. William Kerr came as a pierrot and pierrette.

One of the larger dinners given was for Miss Anita Peabody, daughter of Charles A. Peabody, who is to wed Hamilton Hadden to-day at the Peabody home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and the bridal party.

Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, the Misses Steele, Devereux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crittenden Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Miss Emily Randolph, Julian L. Peabody, Mrs. Fred Morris, Miss Helen Ellbeck, Miss Sadie Sproule, Miss Adelaide Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Grace, Miss Atala Thayer, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pratt.

Stewart-Weeks Wedding Nov. 29.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie C. Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Weeks of 70 West Forty-sixth Street, to John H. Stewart, son of Mrs. John H. Stewart of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, is to take place on Saturday, Nov. 29, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception will be held afterward for the relatives and intimate friends.

Goldberg-Nebenzahl Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Louis Nebenzahl of Far Rockaway, L. I., who have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Selma Nebenzahl, to Dr. Harry A. Goldberg of this city, will hold a reception for the couple to-morrow afternoon from 3 to 6 at the Hotel Savoy.

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

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L. J. CALLANAN DEAD.

Vesey Street Grocer for 60 Years, Reformer and Yachtsman.

Lawrence J. Callanan, wealthy retail grocer at 41 and 43 Vesey Street, editor, reformer, and yachtsman, died in St. Vincent's Hospital on Thursday evening following a minor operation. He had been ill only a few days, and his death was unexpected, for, despite his 78 years, "the boss," as he was known throughout the downtown business section, had been in daily attendance at his store.

To the thousands of Jersey commuters who passed down Vesey Street to the ferries Mr. Callanan was known as an honest, old-fashioned grocer and an advocate for pure food long before the bad food disclosures were made by Congress. Mr. Callanan became a grocer in Vesey Street sixty years ago. He had come to New York from Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland, as an immigrant. He was many times President of the New York Retail Grocers' Association.

Mr. Callanan took active interest in municipal affairs, and as an independent Democrat became a factor in many municipal campaigns, always refusing to run for office, however. The "rights of the people" furnished him with principles for bitter fights.

The first great fight which he undertook was to keep the elevated railroad out of Battery Park, which had been determined upon for a car barn. THE TIMES fought against this encroachment, and Mr. Callanan helped to work up such a sentiment against the plan that the park was saved.

Sidewalk encroachments furnished Mr. Callanan with material for another hard fight, leveled particularly upon merchants in the Washington Market district, and his own competitors in the grocery business had to submit to his principles. He did not win his case until it had finally been passed upon in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Callanan's views on the tariff, on pure food, on honest weights and measures, and on the topics of the day were incorporated for many years in a paper which he edited and called Callanan's Magazine. After the magazine was abandoned Mr. Callanan continued to air his views in painted signs in his store windows. The passerby could gain a good perspective of tariff agitation by daily reading Callanan's placards.

Mr. Callanan was a member of the Committee of Seventy which nominated Mayor Strong. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, Board of Trade and Transportation, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Catholic Club. He was a Director of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a Director for many years of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, and a worker in the Irish Immigrant Mission.

Mr. Callanan owned the sloop Eclipse, and was a member of the New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and Atlantic Yacht Club. His widow and one son, James J. Callanan, survive him. His body will be at the family home, 68 West Eleventh Street, until Monday, when funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. at St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place.

Richard Randall.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Richard Randall of the law firm of Randall & Rogers, died at his home here late last night. Mr. Randall was known as the "lawyer wit" of the State, being celebrated for his jokes and stories about suburban government. He owned a home in Hawthorne, where he lived for thirty years. The only political office he ever held was in Hawthorne. He was appointed Borough Attorney at noon, and because two members were late to the Council meeting the same night he resigned. Mr. Randall was born in the Parish of Wexham, Buckinghamshire, England, on Jan. 18, 1857. The Bar Association of Passaic County will attend his funeral.

Albert Dodge Smith.

Albert Dodge Smith, one of the organizers of the New England Society of Orange, died yesterday at his home, 235 Centre Street, Orange, N. J. Mr. Smith was born in Andover, Mass., seventy-one years ago, and spent his early youth in New York. He studied at the College of the City of New York and became a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and had been active in its work, serving on the Board of Trustees for many years. He was also a member of the Essex County Country Club. Mr. Smith organized the dry goods commission house of Albert D. Smith & Co. of 35 Thomas Street, New York, of which he was the head. Besides his wife he is survived by a daughter and two grandchildren.

Francis M. Eppley.

Francis M. Eppley, 68 years old, a lawyer, who was interested in traction property in New Jersey, is dead at his home in Oakwood Court, Orange. Death was caused by paralysis. He was at one time in the United States Hydrographic service, and later a civil engineer in the United States Army. Mr. Eppley left a widow and two sons, ex-Lieut. Kurtz Eppley of the United States Army and Marion Eppley of New York. The body will be taken to York, Penn., Mr. Eppley's birthplace, for burial.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK KREAMER GANO, a druggist of Long Branch, N. J., died yesterday. Mr. Gano was born in Trenton, forty-six years ago, and had been a resident of Long Branch for twenty years. He was a member of the City Executive Committee. Mr. Gano was a Pastmaster of Long Branch Lodge of Masons.

Mrs. SARAH A. L. T. MERRILL, wife of Bradford Merrill, New York journalist, died at her mountain lodge at Saranac Lake on Thursday. Her death was unexpected, and is said to have been hastened by the death of her daughter Elizabeth on May 8 last. Mrs. Merrill was a native of Washington, D. C. She was married to Mr. Merrill at Philadelphia on Sept. 12, 1882. For a number of years the Merrills have occupied a country home at East Shore Drive, Great Neck, L. I.

WILLIAM L. PARMELEE, a former Deputy United States Marshal, died at his home in Ansonia, Conn., yesterday, aged 63.

Mrs. JEANNETTE LEVY, one of the founders of the Temple Beth Elohim in Keap Street, Williamsburg, and for more than half a century actively identified with the Hebrew Federation for Charities, died yesterday at her home, 804 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, at the age of 75. Her husband, who died a few years ago, was a clothing manufacturer.

Miss MARION MacPHERSON ROBINSON, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Robinson of 54 Morningside Drive, died at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, yesterday. She was 28 years old.

Capt. JOHN REGAN of Engine Company 38 of the New York Fire Department died at his home, 501 West 147th Street, on Thursday. He was 53 years old and had been a member of the Fire Department for twenty-six years.

FRANK DELANO, a social worker in this city, died Thursday of heart disease at his home, 273 Washington Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., at the age of 53 years. He left a wife and son.

SOLOMON E. BACHARACH, a widely known salesman, is dead at his home, the Hotel Orleans, in Eighty-first Street, aged 70 years.

GEORGE SIMPSON, a veteran silk expert of Paterson, N. J., and one of the first silk workers to come here from England, died Thursday. He was 84 years old.

MARTIN C. FOSNES, assistant Postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., died of apoplexy in St. Paul on Thursday. He was formerly a Post Office Inspector in Chicago and was instrumental in unearthing postal scandals in Cuba in 1900.

JOSEPH HAMERSCHLAG, formerly with the jewelry manufacturing and importing firm of Falkenau, Oppenheimer & Hamerschlag, and in recent years in large real estate ventures in this city, died Wednesday at his home in Deal Beach, N. J., aged 57 years. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

EDWARD H. CARBIN, for thirty-three years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died Thursday at his home in Bayonne, aged 55 years. His wife, three daughters and two sons survive him.

JACOB E. MUNZINGER, financial manager for John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, when the latter was heavy-weight champion, died suddenly Wednesday in a hotel at Baltimore, Md. He lived in Freeport, L. I.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. HAHN, owner of the Albemarle Hotel in Asbury Park, N. J., died there Thursday, aged 54 years.

MORRIS CRADWOHL, a cigar manufacturer, died at his home, 500 West 111th Street, Thursday, of a complication of diseases, aged 58 years. He came here a short time ago from New Orleans.

ABRAHAM KAUFMAN, for many years in the dry goods business in Washington, D. C., died at his home, 606 West 113th Street, Thursday, of anaemia. His wife, a daughter, and four sons survive him.

CAPT. EDWARD PENNYMAN, a veteran Cape Cod whaling shipmaster, died at his home in Eastham, Mass., aged 82 years. He began the life of a fisherman at the age of 11 and began his whaling career as a boat steerer at the age of 21.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

RUPRECHT—MAILLEY.—On Oct. 17, Adele Mailley to Fritz K. Ruprecht.

TRAUTSCHOLD—WAKEMAN.—Oct. 16, 1913, by the Rev. Harold Livingston Thomas, Alice Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Wakeman to Gordon M. Trautschold.

Died.

BABCOCK.—On Oct. 16, Mary Lowrey, widow of the late Jared S. Babcock. Funeral at her late residence, 2,083 5th Av., on Saturday morning, Oct. 18, at 11 o'clock.

BENHAM.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, William S. R. Benham, son of the late Commander Timothy G. Benham, U. S. N. Funeral service at his home, 651 Fresh Kills Road, Richmond, S. I., on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock.

BENNET.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1913, Arthur Ferris Bennet, son of the late Arthur Ferris Bennet and Gertrude Bennet Davis, in the 8th year of his age. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on Saturday, Oct. 18, 1913, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:35 A. M.

BODINE.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 15, 1913, Eleanor M., widow of Joseph Bodine, in her 93d year. Funeral service from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Emily P. Colman, 204 Clairmont Av., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M. Bordentown, N. J., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CALLANAN.—On Oct. 16, 1913, Lawrence J., husband of Ellen A. Callanan. Funeral from late residence, 68 West 11th St., on Monday, Oct. 20. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ELTZNER.—Susanne H. Eltzner, daughter of the late Robert W. and Helene Eltzner, died Friday evening after a short illness. Funeral notice later.

ELY.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 16, William H. Ely. Funeral services at 47 West 67th St., on Monday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

ERVING.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 17, 1913, at her residence, 17 West 50th St., Cornelia Van Rensselaer, wife of John Erving, and daughter of the late William P. and Sarah Rogers Van Rensselaer. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., on Monday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Jericho, L. I., on 5th day, 10th month, 16, 1913, Gula A. Freeman, wife of William V. Freeman and daughter of the late Richard and Phebe W. Albertson. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Samuel J. Underhill, at Jericho, L. I., on first day afternoon, 10th month, 19th, at 3 o'clock. Carriage will meet train arriving at Hicksville at 2 o'clock.

HOY.—On Friday, Oct. 17, Mary J. Hoy, daughter of the late James E. Hoy, Esq., in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services at 1,823 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment in Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J., at 3:45 o'clock.

KASNER.—Mrs. Rachel, beloved wife of Adolph Kasner and mother of Jack, Henry, Solomon, David, Diana, Sarah, and Mrs. S. L. Richman, suddenly, at 120 East 55th. Funeral Sunday morning.

KAUFMAN.—Abraham Kaufman. Funeral services will be held at residence, 606 West 116th St., Sunday, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.

LENNON.—Nester, aged 50. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, Saturday, 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

LOSH.—At Bayside, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1913, Julia, beloved wife of John Losh, in the 78th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

MACY.—On Friday, Oct. 17, at his late residence, Harrison, N. Y., William H. Macy, Jr., in his 78th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERRILL.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Thursday, Sara, wife of Bradford Merrill of Great Neck, L. I. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, 2:15 P. M. Sunday.

PARROTT.—At Oxford, Me., Oct. 13, Joseph R. Parrott of Jacksonville, Fla., President of the Florida East Coast Railway Company, in the 65th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

REGAN.—On Oct. 16, 1913, Capt. John Regan, Engine Co. 38, F. D., N. Y. Funeral on Saturday, 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 501 West 147th St.; thence to St. Catharine's Church. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, 1913, Grace E. R., wife of Nicholas Richards. Funeral services at her late residence, 419 West 34th St., on Saturday the 18th inst., at 1 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, Dr. Samuel Adams Robinson. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 18, 8 P. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., New York. Interment Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, S. I., 2 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 19.

ROBINSON.—In her 28th year, Marion MacPherson Robinson, beloved daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Robinson of New York City, at Shelburne, Nova Scotia. Interment at Kingston, Ontario. New Rochelle and Hamilton, Ontario, papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., Friday, Oct. 17, 1913, Albert Dodge Smith, son of the late Asa Dodge and Sarah A. Smith. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 235 Center St., on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of the 2:15 train from Hoboken via D., L. & W. R. R. Please kindly omit flowers.

STIMMEL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1913, George L. Stimmel, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

THOMPSON.—In Troy, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1913, at residence, 69 First St., Robert Hallan Thompson, son of the late John L. and Mary Perkins Thompson. Funeral services St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—Sons of the Revolution, in the State of New York, office of the Society Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Oct. 17, 1913. The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Robert Hallam Thompson, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy, N. Y., at 2 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 18.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

THYSON.—Emily F. Thyson, Oct. 15, in her 43d year. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M., from 128 East 18th St.

ARENS.—Henry E., 439 West 23d St., Oct. 15.

CAPERS.—Sidney S., Polyclinic Hospital, Oct. 15. Funeral service to-day.

CARROLL.—Margaret, 1,594 2d Av., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CREEGAN.—Frank, 402 East 134th St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

CROWLEY.—Kate, 196 Cherry St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DEMPSEY.—Josephine, 119 East 77th St., Oct. 15, aged 6.

GARVEY.—James J., 365 Pearl St., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HARRIGAN.—Hannah, 650 Amsterdam Av., Oct. 15.

HAWKINS.—Thomas F., 248 West 16th St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HOFFMANN.—Frances A., Oct. 16, aged 79. Funeral 223 8th Av.

HOY.—Jane, 3,012 3d Av., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

JONES.—Clara, 502 West 170th St., Oct. 16. Funeral private.

KENNEFF.—Patrick, 550 West 160th St., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KURZ.—Albert, 314 1st Av., Oct. 16. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

LENNIG.—Babette, 1134½ East 31st St., Oct. 16. Funeral notice later.

McCORMACK.—John, 445 West 34th St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

McKENNA.—Jane, 444 Manhattan Av., Oct. 15.

MACUIRE.—James, 334 East 58th St., Oct. 16, aged 45. Funeral private.

MENDELSOHN.—Theresa, 200 West 118th St., Oct. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

MORRISSEY.—Thomas, 609 5th St., Oct. 15, aged 82.

MORTENSEN.—Grace T., 170 West 109th St., Oct. 15.

PICKETT.—Catherine, 216 East 90th St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

POBLINSKI.—Jennie, 33 West 113th St., Oct. 15, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

REED.—Alexander F., Oct. 16, aged 70. Funeral 304 West 126th St.

REYHING.—Mary, 1,905 2d Av., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—J. B., 7 West 129th St., Oct. 15, aged 84.

SHELDON.—Harriet E., 339 East 136th St., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

STACEY.—Henry B., 9 Gramercy Park, Oct. 15, aged 70. Funeral to-morrow.

STAMPE.—Dr. William, Oct. 16, aged 70. Funeral 1,112 Intervale Av., Bronx, to-day, 2 P. M.

Died.

SWEZEY.—George W., Oct. 16, aged 73. Funeral 223 8th Av.

TEEVENS.—Margaret, 538 West 51st St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

TODD.—Helen, 452 11th Av., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAREIS.—Gottlieb, 319 Arlington Av., Oct. 16, aged 57. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BURR.—George A., 658 Broadway, Oct. 15, aged 61.

BUTLER.—Sarah, 348 44th St., Oct. 15.

DELANEY.—Mazie E., 247 McDonough St., Oct. 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

DEUBEL.—Charlotte L., 243 Schaefter St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-morrow.

FEHRENBACH.—Martin, Oct. 15. Funeral 476 Marcy Av. to-morrow, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—Alice, St. Catharine's Hospital, Oct. 15.

HASSELBECK.—Frederick, 372 Central Av., Oct. 16, aged 31. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

HESLIN.—Thomas, 36 1st Av., Oct. 15.

HUBER.—Dr. S. S., 13 Tompkins Place, Oct. 16, aged 77.

KELLY.—John T., 684 Gates Av., Oct. 15.

KIDNEY.—Eleanor A., 180 Hall St., Oct. 15.

LEVY.—Jeannette, 864 Bushwick Av., Oct. 16, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

LONGFIELD.—John, 217 Gold St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

LYLE.—Rebecca, Oct. 15. Funeral 219 Atlantic Av.

McNAMARA.—Mary, 808 Bergen St., Oct. 16. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MADDEN.—Catherine, 241 Powers St., Oct. 15, aged 88.

MILNE.—George A., 28 Jackson Place, Oct. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

OESTERLEI.—Anton, 11 Edsall Av., Oct. 15, aged 68. Funeral to-day.

QUILTY.—Josephine, 156 South 8th St., Oct. 16. Funeral Oct. 20, 9:45 A. M.

QUINN.—Michael, 118 Huron St., Oct. 15. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

RAUCH.—Edwin A., 37 Jefferson St., Oct. 15, aged 30.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Downward Movement Halted and Industrials Make Good Recovery.

In the depressed mood in which the financial district had watched a sagging market for several days past, a display of moderate strength in yesterday's session assumed a great deal of importance to most people whose business is affected by security price fluctuations. The industrial issues were for the most part substantially advanced and ended the day with an average gain of more than a point, but the railroad stocks, although having the appearance of strength throughout most of the day, ended the session at almost the same level held on the evening before, owing to the fact that most of the upward movement was but making up ground lost in the first hour. The apparent checking of the downward tendency had the effect that might have been expected and sentiment was considerably more cheerful despite rumors of impending trouble for a large Southwestern railroad.

Union Pacific fluctuated yesterday over a range of 1¾ points but closed at exactly the last price of the preceding day. Southern Pacific was helped by short covering after it had sold down to 84½, and at its final price earned a gain of ⅝. Reading sold down to 168⅛ but had an advance of ⅜ at the close, while Steel common, after touching its closing price Thursday, moved back to 54¼, which represents a recovery of ⅞. There was no news with a direct market bearing and the recovery seemed to be chiefly due to a realization that there was a large short interest even at the lower prices now prevailing.

A growing belief that the Owen-Glass bill will be again amended to meet at least half-way objections of the country's bankers was taken to mean that there would be few withdrawals from the National banking system and a correspondingly small amount of Government bonds now securing circulation released for sale. There was a perceptibly better tone to the bond market outside of the Exchange. It was learned that the Pennsylvania Railroad management has under consideration the plan for creating a new mortgage covering the entire system which would care for all the company's financing needs as far ahead as these can be foreseen. Wherever this is possible it is likely that the railroads, now that their construction work is practically at an end, will adopt this plan of simplifying security issues.

Preliminary estimates of to-day's bank statement based on such figures as were available yesterday anticipated a very slight net loss in cash as against the loss of nearly $5,000,000 last week. There was no change either in call or time money rates, most of the Stock Exchange loans being made at 3¼ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $348,386,922; balances, $17,241,047; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $434,563.

The local banks have lost $2,532,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4% per cent. for short bills, and 4⅝@4 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3½ per cent., and Berlin, 4¾ per cent. Money was 4½ per cent. in Berlin and 3¼@3½ per cent. in London.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 46½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 27½c.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand Sterling—High, $4.8560; low, $4.8540; last, $4.8540.

London — Cable, $4.8580; demand, $4.8540.

Paris—Cable, 5.20 less 5-64; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-64.

Berlin—Cable, 94 15-16 plus 1-32; check, 94⅞ less 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5 21¼ less 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.06.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8120; 90 days, $4.7910.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅞; 90 days, $4.78⅞.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 15-16; 90 days, 93⅛.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. premium; St. Louis, 15c. discount; St. Paul, 15c. premium; San Francisco, 20c. premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 28¼d. and ⅛c. lower in New York at 61⅛c. per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop...5		Mar. 15,'15	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Am. Locom...5		Oct., 1915	98¾	99¾	4.20
Aust. Gov..4½		July,'14-15	97⅝	98⅛	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.5		July, 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Bost. & Me..5		Feb. 3,'14	95½	97	12.00
Bost. & Me..5		June 2,'14	96	98½	8.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	96¼	96⅛	5.85
Ches. & O...4½		June, 1914	98½	98¾	6.65
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	98½	99	5.55
Chi. Elev....5		July, 1914	95	96	12.50
Con. Gas ...6		Feb.25,'14	100¼	100⅝	4.87
Erie R. R...6		Apr., 8,'14	100	100¼	5.70
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1914	99⅜	99⅝	5.40
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1915	97⅜	98⅛	6.25
Gen. Elec....5		Apr. 16,'14	5.50%	5.00%	...
Gen. Motors..6		Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	6.40
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	96	96⅜	6.30
Ill. Central...4½		July, 1914	99⅝	99¾	4.80
Int. & G. N..5		Aug., 1914	97¼	97⅜	8.75
Int. Harv...5		Feb.15,'15	99¼	99⅝	5.25
Lack. Steel...5		Mar., 1915	95	96	7.90
L. S. & M. S..4½		Mar. 15'14	99¾	99¾	5.05
Mich. Cent...4½		Mar., 1914	99½	99¾	4.85
Minn. & S. L.6		Feb., 1914	94	96½	13.50
Mo., K. & T.5		May., 1915	96	96⅜	7.50
Mo. Pacific..5		June 1914	94½	95¼	12.40
Mont.T. & P..6		April, 1915	99¾	100	6.00
N. Y. Cent...4½		Mar., 1914	99½	99⅝	5.07
N. Y. Cent...5		April 21,'14	99⅜	100	5.00
N. Y. Cent...5		Sept. 15,'14	99⅜	100¼	4.70
N. Y. Cent .4½		May, 1915	99	99¼	5.05
N. Y. N. H. & H....5		Dec., 1913	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. State..5		Feb., 1914	100	100¼	4.40
Nor. Pacific.6		July 2,'14	100⅜	100⅞	4.85
Pac. & R....5		June 25,'14	99¼	99½	6.75
Seab'd A. L.5		Mar., 1918	97½	98½	5.55
So. Pacific..5		June 15,'14	99¾	100	5.00
So. Railway.5		Feb., 1916	98¾	99½	5.40
St.Lb'g'r & S.6		June, 1916	97¾	98½	6.70
St. of Tenn..5		July, 1914	99¾	100¼	4.65
U. S. Smelt., R. M. Co..5		Aug., 1914	98¾	99½	6.00
Un. Typew..5		Jan. 15, '15	98	97½	6.20
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Utah Co. ...6		April, 1917	98½	99¼	6.25
Westinghouse El. & Mfg.6		Aug., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.90
W. Md. R. R.4		July., 1912	95	98	6.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.4½	April, 1914-23	5.10%	5.00%	
C. & N.W.eq.tr.4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.90%	
Erie R.R.eq.tr.5	Sept., 1914-23	5.35%	5 15⅝	
Ill. Cent.eq.tr.5	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%	
Ill. Cent.eq.tr.4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.10%	4.90%	
N. Y. Central Lines eq. tr.4½	Aug., 1914-27	5.20%	4.95%	
Penn. RR.eq.tr.4½	April, 1917-22	5.00%	4.85%	
So. Pac. eq. tr.4½	Mar., 1914-23	5.15%	5.00%	

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for the present month and fiscal year as follows:

	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$17,609,894	$103,395,995
Internal revenue, ordinary	15,803,717	92,936,298
Corporation tax	54,777	2,280,144
Miscellaneous	1,876,768	14,557,384
Total receipts	34,845,157	213,150,276
Expenditures	33,710,183	222,917,974
Surplus	1,134,973	
Deficit		5,767,698

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rock Island Issues Slump.

Both Rock Island preferred and common made new low records for the year yesterday, the preferred selling down to 17½ and the common to 11⅝, and closing with net losses of 1⅝ and 1¼, respectively. More particular attention was paid to the weakness in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 4 per cent. collateral bonds, which on fairly heavy transactions declined from 51 to 49¼. At that price the bonds were at their lowest level for the year, having sold at the same figure on June 10. The next interest date for the $71,353,000 of this issue is Nov. 1, when a semi-annual payment of 2 per cent., or about $1,425,000 will be due. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, the operating company, has been paying dividends of 5 per cent. on the stock held by the Rock Island Company as collateral for these bonds, and this dividend is sufficient for the annual interest payments. The holding company has already received its current dividend on the railway stock, and has consequently $2,000,000 in cash with which to care for the Nov. 1 coupons. The Rock Island Railway has been more liberal in its maintenance policy in recent years than was absolutely necessary, with the result that it is now in a position where, if necessary, it could effect large reductions in maintenance expenses for the balance of this year in order to offset any losses in revenue. The Rock Island issues ordinarily receive so little support that it is an easy matter in a depressed market to bring about a sharp decline in both common and preferred.

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Income Tax Puzzles.

The Rock Island Company's position in regard to the new income tax is bothering many people who interpret the law to mean that the profits of the operating company will be taxed three times in passing from one account to another. Efforts made by Rock Island officials to get light on the position of their company and their security holders under the new law have so far been unproductive. This company is not alone in anticipating a great amount of confusion when collection of the new tax was first attempted. The President of one railroad said yesterday that in a great many cases a bondholder's taxable income would be put little above the minimum for exemption, and that it would be derived from security holdings in several different corporations which should properly be allowed to divide pro rata among themselves the tax on the amount for which the security holder was liable. He cited the case of a man holding $80,000 of 4 per cent. bonds equally divided among four corporations. These bonds return an annual income of $3,200, and the tax would apply against the $200 only. This would call for a payment of $2, but as the companies have no means of knowing what securities other than their own the supposed bondholder has each of the four would in all likelihood be called upon to pay the full amount levied, giving the Government $8 where it was entitled to only $2.

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Those Tennessee Notes.

Bankers who bought $11,000,000 short term notes of the State of Tennessee last Summer appeared to hardly know whether to be amused or indignant yesterday over dispatches saying that the transaction would probably be investigated by order of the Legislature. The allegation that they had divided with the State Funding Board a substantial profit from the sale was unusual enough to be something of a shock. There has been much said by stockholders of corporations lately in criticism of certain banking commissions on security sales, but nothing like this has appeared before in the year's financial history. The bankers refused to comment on the matter in view of the lack of official information of an inquiry, but they pointed to the amount involved as sufficient proof that a denial would be forthcoming when called for. The State received 98.1 for the notes, a very fair price in the opinion of the bankers when the straitened condition of the credit market at the time was considered. The fact that they were sold to the investors afterward at a figure a little above 99 affected the State not at all, and the bankers said that they were willing to submit their books to investigation to show who got the difference.

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Small Response to Good News.

Despite the fact that Vulcan Detinning preferred held forth the promise of a big return yesterday in the way of back dividends, only 125 shares changed hands on the board and the price advanced only a point. Preferred shareholders were informed by the Directors a few months ago that the cumulative payments in arrears would be squared up as soon as a judgment considerably larger than the funds needed could be collected from the American Can Company, The Street was informed early in the day that the money would be in hand shortly, and the promise of speedy payment added something more than $23 a share to the price of the stock. Absence of demand was taken to indicate that the company's small preferred capital was already closely held.

***

Rally Fails to Impress Bears.

Yesterday's rally in the market was viewed with skepticism by the bearish trading element, and, as the number of bears seemed to be as large as on the preceding day, this meant that practically all the professional traders were not impressed with the upturn. There were those who reluctantly admitted, however, that they could see evidences of considerable buying on a scale down in early business which did not look exactly like short covering. They maintained that most of the support accorded prices was from covering transactions, nevertheless, and so stayed by their former belief that the short side was still the one for profits.

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Steel's Advance Brings Comment.

Steel continued as the pivotal point of bearish pressure, and, with the exception of Reading and Union Pacific, more than twice as many shares of this stock was traded in than of any other issue. Steel apparently had very few friends in the Street, chiefly because of continued unfavorable reports of conditions in the trade, but its resiliency when pressure was momentarily relaxed was a matter of comment. From low to high prices it advanced 1¼ points, and its net gain compared favorably with the rise of other leading speculative stocks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Upward in the Early Trading, but Ease Off Toward the Close.

Curb prices moved upward for a time after the opening of business yesterday and the advance was accompanied by a fair amount of activity. Later in the day the market became rather quiet with an easier tendency. The lower priced mining shares were again in evidence but in most cases their movements were narrower than recently.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300..	Anglo-Am.Oil.	21	21¼	21	21¼
700..	Br.-Am. Tob..	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
800..	Br.-Am. T.,n.	25½	26⅜	25¾	25⅝
190..	L. Y.C. S. Co.	200	208	200	207
100..	Mar. of Am..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
575..	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
40..	S. O. of N. J.	374	375	374	375
4,500..	Unit. Cigar S.				
	Co. of Am..	89	90⅝	88⅛	90
350..	U. S. L. & H.	5	5	3	3

MINING STOCKS.

3,500..	*Big Four....	19	20	18	20
500..	Braden Cop..	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,100..	Buffalo Mines.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛
1,600..	*Butte & Lon.	33	35	33	35
340..	Butte-N. Y...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
3,600..	Can. G. Sil...	16	17	16	17
500..	Davis-D.Cop..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
2,000..	*D. Blk.Butte.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100..	First Nat...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300..	Goldf. Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
6,000..	*Greenwater ..	5	5	4½	4½
100..	Kerr L..3	15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
100..	Mason Val...	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000..	Mines of Am..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
70..	McKin.-Dar...	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,580..	*Nev. Hills ..	82	82	74	75
1,000..	*N.Butte Dev.	3-16	¾	¼	3-16
500..	Stewart	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
20..	Ton. Ext....	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
14,000..	*Ton. Mcrg...	55	55	54	54
300..	Trl-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400..	Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
250..	*W. E. Con..	1⅝	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅝
500..	Wettlaufer Silver ..M..	8	8	8	8

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING CO.

3,000..	W. E. Ext...	5	6	5	6

BONDS.

26,000..	B. R. T. 5% notes	96 7-16	96 7-16	†96⅜	96⅜

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 17.		Oct. 16.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas.....	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk..	114½	116	114½	116
Borden's Con. M. pf.	105½	106	105½	106
Brown Shoe.....	50	53	50	53
Brown Shoe, pf....	89	93	89	93
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf...	97	102	97	102
Cons. Rubber Tire..	32	37	32	37
Cons. Rub. Tire pf...	90	95	90	95
Emerson-Brant.	20	26	20	26
Emerson-Brant. pf...	80	86	80	86
Havana Tobacco	2½	4	264	264
Havana Tobacco pf..	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	13½	15½	13½	15½
Houston Oil pf.....	50	60	50	60
Int. Sub. trust ctfs.	7	8½	7	8½
Manhattan Transit..	1¼	1 9-16	1¼	1⅝
Maxwell Motors com.	2¼	3½	2¼	3½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	25	30	25	30
Maxwell Motors 2d pf	5	8	5	8
Mays Oil	25	26	25	26
New York Transp....	3	5	3	5
Otis Elevator	74	76	74	76
Otis Elevator pf....	94¼	95¼	94¼	95½
People's Gas rts., w.i.	1⅞	2⅛	2	2⅛
R. J. Reynolds....	240	260	240	260
Tobacco products....	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	87½	89	88	89
U. C. S. C. of Am. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. L. & H. pf..	30	40	35	40
Willys Overland	64	67½	64	67½
Willys Overland pf..	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont.....	10	15	10	15
Barnes King Dev....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Beaver Consol.....	28	30	27	28
British Col. Copper..	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅜
C. O. D. Consol.....	3	4	3	4
Consol. Ariz. Smelt..	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines.....	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
Diamond F. Daisy....	2	3	2	4
El Paso Con.....	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Florence	20	24	21	22
Giroux Mining.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
Goldfield Midway....	3	5	3	5
Gold Hill.....	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea	5¾	7	5¼	7
Greene-Cananea, new.	30	34	30	34
Halifax Tonopah.....	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
La Rose Consol.....	2	2 1-16	1 15-16	2
Nipissing Mines Co..	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
Ohio Copper.....	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tonopah Mining.....	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅞
Tuolumne Copper....	9-16	11-16	9-16	⅝
Union Mines.....	4	6	4	6
United Copper.....	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf....	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah.....	32	34	32	34
Yukon Gold Mines...	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s....	145	150	147	150
Braden Cop. 7s, new.	145	150	147	150
Chicago Elevated 5s..	95¾	96	95¼	96
Cons. Rub. Tire 4s..	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s.....	60	85	60	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	97⅜	97¾	97⅜	97¾
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	97⅜	97¾	97⅜	97⅝
Western Pacific 5s..	79	80	79	80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am Oil	21½	22	20½	21
Atlantic Refining	640	655	635	645
Borne-Scrymser	275	290	275	290
Buckeye Pipe Line..	158	164	161	163
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	640	655
Colonial Oil	115	119	190	195
Continental Oil.....	183	186	180	187
Crescent Pipe Line..	58	62	57	60
Cumberland Pipe L..	68	74	70	75
Eureka Pipe Line....	340	350	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil....	170	175	170	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	143	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines..	124	128	128	132
National Transit	39	41	38	40
New York Transit....	305	315	307	312
Northern Pipe Line..	106	112	107	110
Ohio Oil	128	130	128	131
Prairie Oil & Gas....	358	364	360	365
Prairie Pipe Line....	215	217	220	225
Southern Pipe Line..	236	242	237	242
South Penn. Oil.....	228	230	226	229
S. W. Penn. P. Lines.	150	155	147	152
Standard Oil (Cal.)..	185	188	185	187
Standard Oil (Ind.)..	383	386	383	387
Standard Oil (Kan.)..	385	390	380	390
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	445	460	445	460
Standard Oil (Neb.)..	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)..	375	378	375	378
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	145	147	142	152
Standard Oil (Ohio)..	290	295	290	295
Swan & Finch.....	275	290	275	285
Union Tank Line.....	76	79	77	79
Vacuum Oil	170	174	170	172
Washington Oil.....	36	40	36	40
Waters-Pierce Oil..	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	146	148	145½	148½
American Cigar pf..	87	88	85	87
British-American	25	25½	24⅞	25
British-Am., new....	25½	25⅝	23¾	23¾
Conley Foil.....	290	295	280	295
Johnstop Tin & M....	180	190	180	180
J. S. Young.....	150	155	150	155
McAndrews & F....	185	195	185	195
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip..	130	145	130	145
R. J. Reynolds....	235	245	235	242
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	102	100	102
Tobacco Products....	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	87½	89	88	89
United Cigar Stores..	90	89¾	89¾	90%
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	111	116	111	116

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	834	840
American Light & Traction pf....	103½	105½
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Pow. pf....	49	51
American Gas & Electric.....	74	77
American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	49
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.....	75	78
American Public Utilities.....	46	50
American Public Utilities pf....	75	77
Appalachian Power Co.....	3	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf.....	43	45
Cities Service	74	77
Cities Service pf.....	72	75
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	83	86
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	74	77
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	90	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	63	67
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf....	97¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	80	85
Empire District Electric pf.....	70	75
Federal Light & Traction.....	24	26
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	74	76
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.....	..	32
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf....	..	72
Gas & Electric Securities.....	95	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	85	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	25	30
Montana Power Co.	40	41
Montana Power Co. pf.....	94	96
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & Pr. pf..	59	63
Northern States Power.....	19½	21½
Northern States Power pf.....	72½	75
Ozark Power & Water Co.....	37	42
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	36½	37⅛
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	18	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	73	75
Southern California Edison	87	89
Southern California Edison pf....	96	99
Standard Gas & Electric.....	7	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	31½	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	16½	17½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	69½	70½
United Light & Rys.....	79	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	77	79
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	70	73
Utah Securities	16	18
Utilities Improvement	42	45
Utilities Improvement pf.....	65	68
United Utilities Co.....	25	30
United Utilities Co. pf.....	97½	102½
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.....	49	51

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21..	Citizens' Bank	43½	43½	43½
30..	Con. Gas pf.....	109	109	109
25..	Mer. & Mech. Bk....	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
40..	Penn. W. & P.....	45	45	45
140..	United Ry. & El..	25½	25½	25½

BONDS.

$1,000..	At. Con. St. Ry. 5s.	102	102	102
9,000..	City Balt. 4s, '61...	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000..	Con. Coal 6s.....	99½	99½	99½
3,000..	Con. Gas 4½s.....	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s..	41½	41½	41½
8,000..	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s..	103	103	103
1,000..	Maryland Club 4½s.	91	91	91
4,000..	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000..	Sea. A. L. Ry. 5s..	102	102	102
2,000..	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	63¼	63¼	63¼
7,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82¾	82¾	82¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40..	Adventure	1½	1½	1½
69..	Ahmeek	280	280	280
3,585..	Alaska Gold	22⅜	21⅜	22
20..	Mahawa	38½	38½	38⅜
725..	Amalgamated	71⅞	70⅜	71⅜
330..	Am. Zinc	18¼	18¼	18¼
1,955..	Arizona Coml. ...	5 3-16	4⅝	5 1-16
110..	Butte-Bal.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,630..	Butte & Sup.	20⅝	20½	20½
750..	Calumet & Arizona.	63½	62	63½
110..	Chino	39	38½	39
145..	Copper Range	38¼	38	38
20..	East Butte	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10..	Franklin	3½	3½	3½
300..	Granby	72	70½	71¼
25..	Greene Cananea	30	29	29
85..	Indiana	3¼	3¼	3¼
10..	Inspiration	15	15	15
65..	Island Creek	48	48	48
220..	Isle Royale	18¼	18	18¼
100..	Kerr Lake	4	4	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 17, 1913	344,069
Same day last year	464,903
Total year to date	69,320,451
Same period last year	104,029,253
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.62 +.14
Same day last year	84.37 +.11

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10
Same period last year	85.83 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 17, 1913	3½	3	3¼	$4.8560	$4.8540	$4.8540
Same day last year.	5	4½	4¾	4.8575	4.8570	4.8575
Range year to date.	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last y'r.	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22¼	22⅝	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅞
14	15½	300	A.C.pf.tr.rcts.5th pd.	14	14	14	14	...
71⅝	71⅞	29,200	Amalgamated Cop	70⅝	72	70¼	71⅝	+1
20½	21¼	300	Am. Beet Sugar	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
128	131½	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	130	130	130	130	− ⅛
30⅝	31⅞	10,800	Am. Can	30⅛	31⅝	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
90¾	91	1,300	Am. Can pf	90⅜	91	90¾	90⅞	+ ⅛
41½	42	100	Am. Car & Fdry	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
111	114½	130	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	114	114	114	114	...
36	37⅛	350	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
38	39	600	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
20¼	21	100	Am. Ice Securities	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	8½	100	Am. Linseed	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ¼
19	21	400	Am. Linseed pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	−2
29½	30	100	Am. Locomotive	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ¼
95	96	30	Am. Locomotive pf	96	96	96	96	...
5⅝	6	100	Am. Malt	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ½
61⅜	62	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅛	62	61⅛	62	+ ¾
98¼	99½	110	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99	99	99	99	− ⅜
120⅝	121	2,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	121¼	120	121¼	+ ⅝
225	229	100	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	− ¼
20	21	200	Am. Woolen	20	20	20	20	−1
34⅛	34⅝	1,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	3,750	Atch., Top. & S. F	90⅜	92	90⅜	91⅝	+ ⅞
98¼	98½	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	− ⅛
113⅛	114	900	Atlantic Coast Line	113¼	113½	113	113½	− ¼
35	44	200	Baldwin Loco	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	−2½
92¼	92½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	92	92⅜	92⅛	92½	− ¼
78	81	100	Baltimore & O. pf	80	80	80	80	...
29⅜	30	600	Bethlehem Steel	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
85⅞	86	500	Brook. Rapid Tran	85⅝	86	85⅝	86	...
120½	126	300	Brook. Union Gas	120	120	120	120	−1
6¼	7½	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
17¼	17⅝	800	California Petrol'm	17	17½	17	17⅛	...
223⅛	223⅞	19,050	Canadian Pacific	222½	224	222½	223⅜	...
19⅜	20	700	Central Leather Co	19½	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
90⅜	92	200	Cent. Leather Co.pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
56	56⅛	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	56½	55⅝	56½	+1
10	20	200	Chicago & Alton	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
11	12	140	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	...
25¼	28	15	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	...
98	99¼	4,435	Chi. Mil. & St. P	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99	...
131½	132	200	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	132½	132½	131⅜	131⅜	−1¼
125½	126⅜	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	126⅜	126⅜	126½	126½	− ½
130	140	200	Chi., St. P.M.& O.pf	130½	130½	130½	130½	−4½
30	39½	1,800	Chino Copper	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
27⅜	27½	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ½
128	128⅝	1,000	Consolidated Gas	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
9	9¼	700	Corn Products Ref	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	...
95¼	96⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	− ¼
895	4001/4	• 140	Del., Lack. & West	400½	400½	400½	4002	+ ½
17⅛	17¼	500	Den. & Rio Grande	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
28	30	130	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30	30	30	30	−1⅝
15⅞	16	1,400	Distillers' Securities	15½	15⅞	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
5	200	Dul., S. S. & A	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
26	26¼	2,800	Erie	25½	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	41⅛	700	Erie 1st pf	40¾	41	40¾	41	− ¼
106	108½	50	Gen. Chemical pf	106	106	106	106	...
139½	140½	380	General Electric	139½	140	139½	140	+ ½
37½	38¼	400	General Motors	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
76½	78	300	General Motors pf	78	78	78	78	− ¼
20¾	21	1,220	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	20	20¾	20	20½	+ ½
85½	87½	200	Goodrich pf	87	87	87	87	...
120¾	121½	1,400	Gt. North. pf. x d	120¼	121½	120¼	121	+ ¼
30½	31¼	450	G. N. certs.ore prop	30½	31	30½	31	+ ¼
80½	82⅝	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	80	80	80	80	−1½
92	95⅜	100	Hav. E. Ry. & L.pf	91	91	91	91	−2
106	108	100	Homestake Mining	107	107	107	107	...
106¼	107¼	900	Illinois Central	105½	106¾	105	106¼	+ ¼
15	15¼	400	Inspiration Copper	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	2,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅝
57¼	57½	3,800	Inter.-Met. pf	56½	58	56	57½	+1
101¾	102	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	− ⅜
7	8	300	Int. Paper	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	...
23¼	23½	500	Kan. City Southern	23	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
140	149½	2,300	Lehigh Valley	148½	149½	148½	149	...
130½	131½	1,100	Louis. & Nash	130½	131	130¼	130½	...
64½	66½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	64½	64½	−1¾
63½	64½	800	Mexican Petroleum	64⅛	64⅝	63¾	64	...
21⅜	22	200	Miami Copper	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
13	16	100	Minn. & St. L	14½	14½	14½	14½	−1
31	43	150	Minn. & St. L. pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	−1
127	130	280	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	127	127	127	127	...
19½	20	110	M., K. & T.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
28	28½	1,505	Missouri Pacific	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
117¼	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	+1
10¼	10⅝	200	Nat. E. & S. Co	10¼	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	700	Nev. Consol. Cop	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
94¼	94½	5,172	N. Y. Central	93⅝	94⅜	93¼	94¼	+ ½
52	56	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	−1
85	85½	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	85	85½	85	85½	− ¼
27	27½	300	N. Y., O. & W	27	27	27	27	...
39	43	400	Norf. Southern	40	40	40	40	...
102¼	102⅜	1,000	Norf. & Western	102⅛	102⅛	102	102	− ⅛
103	105¼	3,400	Northern Pacific	103¼	106⅜	103¼	105½	+ ¼
18	19¼	200	Pacific Mail	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19½	− ¾
25	27	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	25	25	−1
110¼	110½	4,215	Penn. Railroad	110¼	110⅝	110	110½	+ ⅛
124	125	100	People's Gas, Chi	124½	124½	124½	124½	+1½
20¼	20¾	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
87	89	750	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	88	87	88	+1⅜
23⅜	24	250	Pressed Steel Car	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼
95	96	120	Pressed Steel Car pf	96	96	96	96	−2
151½	152	260	Pullman Company	151⅞	151⅞	151¾	151⅞	+ ½
23⅞	24½	100	Ry. Steel Spring	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
18¼	18¼	1,400	Ray Consol. Copper	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	− ⅛
150	150¾	44,800	Reading	158¼	160	158¼	159⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	18⅞	825	Rep. I. & S	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
77⅝	78	800	Rep. I. & S. pf	77½	78	77½	78	+ ½
11⅝	11⅞	9,475	Rock Island Co	12⅞	13¼	11⅝	11⅝	−1¼
17½	17¾	4,400	Rock Island Co. pf	19⅜	20	17½	17¾	−1¾
20	23	100	Rumely (M.) Co	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
7½	8¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅝
15	17	100	Seaboard A. L	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ½
45⅛	45⅝	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	− ½
170	171	900	Sears, R'buck & Co	170	171	170	171	+ ½
85⅜	85⅞	15,800	Southern Pacific	84⅜	86	84½	85⅜	+ ⅝
90⅛	90⅜	462	So. Pac. tr. rects	88⅞	90¼	88⅞	90¼	− ⅝
90	92	100	So. Pac. 1st inst. pd	90	90	90	90	−1⅝
21¼	21⅜	700	So. Ry. extended	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	...
75¼	76½	200	So. Ry. pf. ext	75	75	75	75	− ⅛
19	20	200	Studebaker Co	20¼	20½	20	20	−1
73	78	100	Studebaker Co. pf	74	74	74	74	−1½
28¼	28½	5,925	Tennessee Copper	29	29	27⅞	28⅜	− ⅝
107	109	400	Texas Co	107	107	107	107	...
36	36½	2,450	Third Avenue	35⅜	36⅞	35⅜	36	...
4¼	4¾	700	Union B. & P. Co	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
21⅜	22	100	Union B.&P.Co. pf	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
147¾	148	89,900	Union Pacific	147	148¾	147	147⅞	...
81	82	820	Union Pacific pf	81⅜	81⅞	80½	81	...
9½	13½	65	U. S. C. I. P. & F	10	10	10	10	...
56½	58½	100	U. S. R. & I. Co	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+1
58½	59	300	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	+ ½
103	104	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103⅛	103¼	103¼	103½	+ ½
54¼	54¼	68,900	U. S. Steel	53½	54⅞	53⅜	54⅞	+ ½
104½	104⅞	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	− ⅛
51½	57⅝	3,500	Utah Copper	51	51⅞	51	51⅝	+ ⅝
94	96	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	94	94	94	94	−1
53½	68½	125	Vulcan Detinning pf	53	53	53	53	+1
9	9¾	200	Wabash pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
88¼	89½	200	Wells Fargo Ex	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ¼
60½	61⅜	1,000	W. U. Telegraph	60	61	60	61	+ ¾
63⅜	65	1,000	West'house E. & M	63⅜	65	63⅜	63⅜	− ¼
90¼	91	450	W'worth (F. W.) Co	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+1

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 17, 1913	$1,837,500
Same day last year	1,487,500
Total year to date	401,488,420
Same period last year	572,638,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.80 —.20
Same day last year	92.34 —.03

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

Chinese Ry 5s 1,000 90
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 1,000 86⅝
2d Series 14,000 85⅝
N Y City 4s, 1958 1,000 94⅝
4s, 1959 2,000 95
4½s, 1960 3,000 98¼
4½s, 1917 7,000 100⅜
4½s, 1963, temp rcts 1,000 102⅜
3½s, 1954 6,000 83⅜
Adams Expr 4s 1,500 75
Alb & Susq 3½s 1,000 85¼
Allegheny Val 4s 11,000 95⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000 100
Am Sm Secur 6s 38,000 103
Am T & T cv 4½s 10,000 96¼
12,000 96
10,000 96¼
10,000 96¼
2,000 96½
11,000 96¼
1,000 96
Am Tob 6s, reg 2,000 116
Am Tobacco 4s 1,000 96
Am Wr Paper 5s 2,000 82⅜
4,000 81½
Armour & Co 4½s 2,000 90⅜
A. T. & S. F gen 4s 15,000 93
8,000 93½
31,000 93
adj 4s, stpd 5,000 85½
conv 4s, 1960 9,000 92½
1,000 92¼
5,000 92⅞
B & O pr lien 3½s 3,000 91
5,000 90⅜
conv 4½s 7,000 91⅝
500 92
11,000 91⅝
800 91½
2,000 91⅜
500 91⅞
S W Div 3½s 1,000 87¼
Beth Steel 5s 1,000 95
1st & ref 5s 1,000 82
Bklyn City 1st 1,000 87¼
B R T gold 5s 1,000 101
1,000 99⅜
ref conv 4s 7,000 85¼
Bklyn U El 1st 5s 4,000 99¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 105
Cal G & Elec 5s 1,000 93¼
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 94¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s 6,000 91⅜
14,000 92
Ches & O con 5s 1,000 104⅜
1,000
gen 4½s 1,000 93
conv 4½s 1,000 79½
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 51½
C, B & Q joint 4s 10,000 94½
10,000 94¼
5,000 94¾
17,000 94½
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s 1,000 101
Chi Gt Westn 4s 1,000 73¾
C, I & L ref 6s 1,000 117
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 2,000 98⅛
gen 4½s 11,000 101
conv 4½s 5,000 101⅝
5,000 101⅞
10,000 101⅜
15,000 101⅞
1,000 100⅜
10,000 100⅜
La. C & D 5s 1,000 101½
C & P W 5s 1,000s20f 102¼
C, M & P Sd 4s 9,000 91¼
C & N W gen 3½s 1,000 82¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 6,000 84¼
27,000 84
Chi, St L & P Ry ref 4s 4,000 75
C, R I & P R R 4s 41,000 51
12,000 50⅜
47,000 50¼
3,000 50⅜
1,000 50¼
24,000 50½
1,000 50¼
1,000 50½
108,000 50
3,000 49½
5,000 49¾
3,000 49¾
7,000 49½
14,000 49¼
10,000 49½
Cin, I, St L & C con 6s 1,000 104⅜
Colo Industrial 5s 2,000 80
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 1,000 91⅜
Consumers Gas of Chicago 1st 5s 5,000 100¼
D R G con 4s 2,000 82½
Imp 5s 1,000s20f 90⅜
Det U Ry con 4½s 10,000 70½
Dist Sec Corp 5s 1,000 56⅝
3,000 56½
5,000 57¼
25,000 57¾
2,000 57⅝
9,000 58
7,000 58¼
2,000 58⅜
Du P de N P 4½s 1,000 85
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 84¼
cv 4s, Ser A 3,000 70¼
4,000 71
cv 4s, Ser B 1,000 69¾
4,000 69
Gt Nor ref 4½s 10,000 98
Green Bay & W deb ctfs B 2,000 12¼
8,000 12½
Ill Cent ref 4s 2,000 90¼
Ill Steel 4½s 1,000 85
Indiana Steel 5s 5,000 99
Inter-Met 4½s 1,000 74⅜
10,000 74¾
2,000 74⅞
Internatl Nav 5s 1,000 77
Int Stm Pump 5s 3,000 65
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 4,000 90
Kan City So 5s 2,000 95½
Lack Steel 5s, 1923 1,000 92½
L S & M So 3½s 5,000 88
1,000 87⅝
4s, 1928 1,000 92
Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds 3,000 120¼
Long Isl gen 4s 3,000 88½
Lou & N gen 6s 1,000 111¼
unified 4s 5,000 93⅞
M & M 4½s 1,000 99½
1,000s10f 98¾
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s 5,000 92
Mo Pac conv 5s 10,000 78
N Y. Chi & St L 1st 4s 5,000 96½
N Y G E L, H & P pur mon 4s 5,000 82⅞
col tr 5s 6,000 101¼
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 10,000 109
27,000 108½
when issued 3,000 106¼
50,000 106
76,000 105⅞
77,000 106
10,000 105⅞
69,000 106
20,000 106½
10,000 106
1,000 106⅛
30,000 106
21,000 105⅞
1,000 106
25,000 106¾
4,000 106
N Y Rys ref 4s 1,000 73⅜
adj 5s 11,000 53⅛
9,000 53⅝
19,000 53½
2,000 53⅜
15,000 53¼
1,000 53⅜
N Y Tel 4½s 14,000 97¼
Nor & Western conv 4½s 5,000 102⅜
2,000 102⅞
North Pac 4s 2,000 94⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 10,000 85
Nor Pac 1st 5s 2,000 67
Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000 99⅜
Pac T & T 5s 15,000 98¼
4,000 98⅜
Penn. conv 3½s 1,000s20f 97¼
Peo G & C of Chi ref 5s 5,000 97⅝
2,000 99⅜
Phila Co conv 5s, 1922 1,000 95
Public Serv. Cor sink fund 5s 2,000 89⅜
2,000 89½
2,000 89⅝
1,000 89⅝
Ray Cons 1st 6s 5,000 106¼
2,000 106
Reading gen 4s 1,000 94¼
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940 2,000 91
Roch & Pitts con 6s 1,000 110
St L, Rocky Mtn & Pac 5s 1,000 77⅞
St L & S F R R gen 5s 1,000 55
5,000s20f 55
20,000 55⅜
Tr Co ctfs 5,000 54⅝
ref 4s 3,000s20f 69⅛
St L S W 1st 4s 1,000 85⅝
con 4s 1,000 78
2d inc 4s 3,000 78
St Paul, M & M 4½s 1,000 101
San A & A P 4s 4,000 80
Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s 5,000 72⅜
1,000 72½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 1,000 97
So Pac col 4s 3,000 92⅞
So Pac conv 4s 5,000 85¼
5,000 85¼
1,000 85
So Pac 1st ref 4s 5,000 90¼
1,000 90
So Ry 1st 5s 4,000 103½
So Ry gen 4s 13,000 74
Tenn C & Iron gen 5s 1,000 99
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s 8,000 99
Tex Co conv 6s 1,000 100
10,000 99⅜
4,000 99⅝
Tex & P 1st 5s 2,000 101¼
Third Av ref 4s 5,000 79¼
Third Av adj 5s 1,000 72¼
Tol, St L & Wn 4s 2,000 54
Un Pac 1st 4s 7,000 97
registered 10,000 96½
Un Pac conv 4s 59,000 90¼
18,000 90
United Railroads of San Fr 4s 2,000 55
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s 24,000 99⅜
10,000 99⅞
1,000 99⅜
3,000 99⅞
registered 500 99⅜
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 11,000 94
6,000 94½
1,000 94¼
Va Ry 1st 5s 5,000 98⅜
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 103¼
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 96½
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 4,000 49
Equit. Tr. Co ctfs of depos stamped 1,000 46
Wabash, Pitts Ter 1st, Colum Tr ctfs 1,000 16
Wab. Pitts T 2d 9,000 1
Westchester Light Co 5s 1,000 102
West Md 4s 5,000 77¾
West Shore 4s, r 5,000 91¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	95½	96
2s, c, 1930	95¼	97
2s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103
4s, r, 1925	109¼	110½
4s, c, 1925	103¾	110½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	....	95

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	122	127
Alb & Sus.	230	275
Allis-C, 5th paid	6	8
Am Ag C.	43½	44
Do pf	89	91½
Am B S pf	67	75
Am B S & F.	88½	92¼
Am C pf	63¾	64
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Fr.	84	86
Do pf	100	102
Am C O pf	92½	96
Am Exp.	116	119
Am H & L	4	4½
Do pf	18¾	21
Am M pf	42	45
Am S pf, B	80½	81½
Am Snuff	156	159
Do pf	99	103
Am St Fd	23	27
Am S R	106¾	107½
Do pf	114	116
Am T & C	56½	62
Am T pf, new	100½	102
Am W pf	77½	79⅝
A W P pf	12	15
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
Asas R	73	77
Bald L pf	103	105½
Batop M	1	1¼
Beth S pf	69	70
B, R & P	103	113½
Do pf	115	135
But'k Co	26	27¾
Cal P pf	49¾	52
Can So	..	64
Case (J I) pf	95½	98
C R R of N J	290	320
C & S F pf	102	104
C & A pf	20½	40
C, I & L pf	50	80
C & N W pf	170	182
C, St P, M & Om	118	125
C, C & St L	35	46
Do pf	50	75
Col F & I pf	190	..
Col & So	27	28½
Do 1st pf	64	65
Do 2d pf	55	70
Corn P R pf	64¼	66
Crex Carp	65	82
Cub-Am S pf	84	..
Del & H	150	160
D M & Ft D	1½	5
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U Ry	70	75
D, S S & A pf	10	11½
Du P de N Pow pf	86	..
Erie 2d pf	83	83½
F M & S	11	14
Do pf	37	38
Gen Ch	170	183
Gugg Exp	43	43½
Helme (G W) Co	145	180
Do pf	109	115
Hock Val	120	175
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf	95	..
Int Agric	9	9
Do pf	30	33
Int H new pf	115	..
Int H Cor	101	102½
Do pf	113	116
Int P pf	32½	33½
Int St P	6	7
Do pf	24	30
Iowa Cent	7	10
Do pf	14	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	57¼	60
K C S pf	56	57½
Kayser (J) & Co	79	85
Do 1st pf	100	105½
K & D M	6	8
Do pf	45	..
Kresge(S S) Co	78	82
Do pf	98¼	99¾
Lack Steel	30¼	33½
Lacl Gas	98	103
L E & W	7½	10
Do pf	17	22
Ligg & M	208	215
Do pf	106¼	113½
Long Isl'd	31	37
L-W Bls	30	31
Do 1st pf	95	100
Do 2d pf	85	..
Lorill Co	156	165
Do pf	109	110
M'kay Cos.	77½	80
Man Elev	125	130
M Dep S	63¾	65
Mer Mar	3¼	3⅝
Do pf	13¾	14⅞
Mex P pf	83	90
Mich Co	190	190
M. St P & S S M pf	134	145
Do 1st	77	83
M. K & T pf	54	58
N. C & St L	130	140
Nat B pf	118	120
Nat Enam pf	75	78
Nat Lead	43½	45½
Do pf	101¼	106
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	36	45
Do 2d pf	10¾	11½
N Cent C	40	60
N O, M & C pf	25	35
N Y Air	58½	65
N Y C & St L 1st pf	90	..
Do 2d pf	65	85
N Y Dock	8	11
Do pf	25	35
N & W pf	81¼	88
North Am	70	72
N O T & M pf	95	100
Light	63½	65
N W Tel	..	120
Ont Min	2½	3
Pabst B pf	103	107
Pac Coast	87	90
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf	78	100
P T & T pf	91	96
Pen & E	9	14
Pett-Mull	25	30
Do 1st pf	85	90
Phelps-D	188	..
Phila Co	80	84
P, C, C & St L	80	85
Do pf	99¾	117
Pitts S pf	92	93½
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Do pf	3	4
R R Sec I C stk	78	..
Ry S S pf	91	95
Rdg 1st pf	82½	84
Do 2d pf	86	92
Rumely(M) Co pf	45	50
St L & S F	5	5½
Do 1st	13	18
St L & S F, C & E 1 n cfts	15	30
St L S W	22	23
Do pf	55	66½
Sears- R pf	120¾	..
S-S S & I	26	32
Do pf	86	91
Sp P R.	75	106
So R, M & O cfts	64½	77
Stand M	31½	34
Do pf	59	64
Tex Pac	12¾	15¼
T P L T	92	100
T St L & W	20	23½
Do pf	10	20
U Cig M	42½	46
Do pf	95	99
Un D G	9	9¾
Do pf	95	100
Un Ry Inv	17	22
Do pf	34	35½
U S Exp	48	50
U S Ind A	..	27
Do pf	83	90
Vand R R	85	85½
Va-Car C	27¾	29
Va L C & Coke	40	42
Va R & P	..	56
Do pf	93½	..
Vul Det	12¼	15
Wabash	3¾	4
West Md	34¾	39½
Do pf	55	75
W, E & M 1st pf	110	117
Weym-B	225	300
Do pf	110	120
W & L E	3¾	4¾
Do 1st pf	10	20
Do 2d pf	5	10
Wis Cent	43	45
W'w'th (F W) pf	111½	113½

Investment Bankers' Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The list of speakers for the second annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, to be held Oct. 28, 29 and 30, in Chicago, was announced to-day as follows: James J. Hill, Frank A. Vanderlip, Edmund D. Fisher, Prof. William A. Scott, Samuel Insull, George M. Reynolds and Silas H. Strawn. James J. Hill, Frank A. Vanderlip and the Rev. Mr. Cavanaugh will be the speakers at the banquet to be held at the Congress Hotel on Thursday evening, Oct. 30.

CALLED IN MORSE SUIT.

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Want Special District Attorney.

A suggestion made by a prominent credit man at the dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association on Thursday night caused no small amount of comment in credit circles yesterday. This suggestion was to the effect that, after election had been settled, the various business organizations of the city petition the District Attorney to appoint a special assistant District Attorney to devote his time and energies solely to the prosecution of commercial crime. It was said yesterday that the attitude of the District Attorney's office toward crimes of this sort was not favorable from the viewpoint of the credit men, the latter being at present forced to prosecute offenders by proceeding through a Magistrate by means of a warrant. This the credit men are anxious to avoid. Under the head of commercial crime is classed the obtaining of merchandise by means of false statements of assets in writing, which is punishable under the false statement law which became effective about a year ago. Participants in fraudulent failures and illegitimate "bulk sales" could also be prosecuted by this special branch of the District Attorney's office.

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Wondering About Carpet Auction.

With the approach of the opening of the Spring season in floor coverings, members of the carpet trade are speculating whether the leading factor in the trade will hold an auction to clean up its surplus stocks preparatory to beginning operations on a free wool basis. Inquiry at the local offices of this company yesterday failed to yield any definite information on the matter, but from the fact that several prominent officials of the concern were in conference yesterday afternoon it was thought that an announcement of some sort on the matter would be made by the early part of next week. The interest of the trade is keener than ever on the auction problem this year, as early this Spring the firm in question broke all precedent by holding two auctions in which about $7,000,000 worth of carpets and rugs were offered for sale. The first of these auctions was the first large one that has been held here for eighteen months.

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Knit Goods Situation Mixed.

While the jobbers are now finding it easier to get supplies of heavy underwear than they did a month or six weeks ago, there has apparently been little to relieve the scarcity of hosiery and the cheaper grades of sweaters. Following the difficulty in getting low end cotton hose with which to supply their trade, the jobbers now complain that they are unable to get enough wool hosiery to fill their orders. The quantity of woolen hose disposed of in this market is small in comparison with the sales of cotton stockings, and the supply of woolen goods is so carefully gauged by the demand that there is rarely any great surplus of them in the market. This season the demand has been somewhat heavier than last, with the result noted above. There is now said to be little prospect of any change in conditions so far as the scarcity of fifty cent and $1 sweaters is concerned.

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Stylish Dress Goods Hard to Get.

Not in years have the jobbers found it so difficult to get sufficient supplies of the most popular lines of dress goods as they have this season. According to one of the largest factors in the market, these goods are so scarce that the wholesalers are cutting pieces for distribution instead of shipping fifty and hundred piece lots. Honeycomb fabrics are especially scarce, this wholesaler being forced to ship by express, as far west as Butte, Montana, allotments of ten to twenty-five yards in order to supply his customers. Plaids are also being disposed of in the same way, and one jobber is literally keeping his stock of these goods under lock and key. One prominent Southern retailer is reported to have been alloted two seven-yard cuts of cream chinchillas, priced at $4 and $3 a yard, respectively. "Kelly" green and "Fireman's" red broadcloths are also in active demand for coating purposes.

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Constitution and a Free Port?

There is some speculation as to whether the Constitutional objections told of in Wednesday's TIMES will put an end to the movement to have New York declared a free port. Of the two objections cited the second, which provides that "no preference shall be given by regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another * * *," appears to be the harder one to surmount. Ex-Dock Commissioner Tomkins's suggestion that the free port privilege be given to any coast city that wants it, thereby removing all possible discrimination in favor of New York, might overcome the difficulty. In the opinion of a prominent local importer who has had European business experience the objections cited will in no way prevent New York from being made a free port if the business community desires it. "Germany would stand for no discrimination," he said, "and yet they work the free port scheme very successfully over there. A free port in New York would mean the employment of more labor here, with obvious benefits, as well as increasing the volume of manufacturing and banking."

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To Test 5 Per Cent. Clause.

Importers and commission firms in this city are being flooded with letters and cablegrams from their connections on the other side asking for information and advice regarding the 5 per cent. discriminatory duty in favor of goods shipped in American bottoms. The inquirers are being informed that nothing definite will be known until Attorney General McReynolds renders his decision passing on the question whether or no rebate in the new tariff conflicts with the treaties now in effect between the United States and foreign countries. Should the Attorney General decide that the preferential clause of the tariff does not conflict with existing conventions, importers propose, it was said yesterday, to make a test case in the courts immediately.

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Tariff Hurts Pipemakers.

In view of the increasing popularity of English-made pipes, even under the old tariff, domestic manufacturers are apprehensive concerning the result of the reduction in duty on pipes from 60 to 50 per cent. In addition, there is now a tax of $1 a pound on raw amber and amberoid, while under the former tariff it was duty free, and another tax of 20 per cent. on meerschaum, which was also on the free list. It is thought likely, however, that the tax on amber will act as a spur to the production and use of amber substitutes.

***

New Parcel Post Insurance Plan.

One of the Hartford insurance companies is now issuing parcel post insurance, providing protection against loss or damage from any cause whatever, including breakage of merchandise while in transit through the mails. It is possible under these policies to insure the actual value of merchandise mailed, between the limits of $5 and $200 for a premium of from 2½ cents to 5 cents. The policy is attached to a book of certificates, which is put up in convenient checkbook style, containing certificates of either 2½ or 5 cent value. The insurer simply tears off enough certificates to cover the amount of insurance desired and enters upon the stubs the name and address of the consignee the value of the package and the date of the mailing, and then incloses the certificates in the package or mails them with the invoice.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cheap Jewelry and Scouring Soap at Substantial Reductions.

Sustaining a protest by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that cheap brooches of brass, containind likenesses of religious characters, were not jewelry under the Tariff Act of 1909, but were dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. The Collector had assessed 60 per cent. under paragraph 448. B. Illfelder & Co. imported brooches consisting of clusters of cherries on metal wire. The Board sustained their **claim for duty** at 33 per cent. as toys. The Collector had held them as jewelry.

Albert Lorsch & Co. and F. W. Gertzen & Co. were in a controversy under the Act of 1909 on imitation pearls and precious stones on wire. The gems, used in the manufacture of jewelry, were returned at 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 199 or 109, as manufactures of metal or paste. Duty was asked at 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 449, as imitation precious stones used in the manufacture of jewelry. An assessment of 45 per cent. ad valorem on perforated beads imported by Githmann, Solomons & Co. was also reduced to 20 per cent. under paragraph 449.

W. E. Brown & Co. succeeded in a protest on scouring soap returned as toilet soap at 50 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 69, Act of 1909. The importers established that it was neither perfumed nor fancy, and was taxable at 20 per cent. under the same paragraph as soap not specially provided for.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

Bank clearings continue considerably smaller than a year ago, the total this week at all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun's Review, aggregating $2,899,225,595, a contraction of 0.8 per cent., as compared with the $3,214,027,117 of the same week last year. Compared with the $3,104,332,245 reported in 1911, there is a loss of 6.6 per cent., but this is almost entirely due to the fact that a number of points in the week this year and last contained a holiday. New York makes a slightly more favorable comparison with last year than a week ago, although the decrease of 12.8 per cent. is quite large.

Distribution of merchandise in some sections reflects the stimulus of seasonable weather, while industrial operations, apart from iron and steel, are expanding. Decided improvement appears in some mercantile lines, uniformly encouraging advices being received from the leading trade centres, which, with scarcely an exception, report a larger volume of business than a year ago. Collections are fairly prompt and an optimistic sentiment generally prevails. There is a steady demand for dry goods for quick delivery, and though cotton goods are somewhat more quiet as a consequence of the decline in the raw material, the mills have sufficient work ahead to keep them busy during the remainder of the year.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade reports manifest more or less irregularity, though they are quite generally agree that business is in excess of that done at this time last year, when activity was well-nigh superabundant. Belated buying for Fall and Winter account is clearly evidenced in exigent demand for early shipment of textiles, of which there is a marked scarcity. It is upon current requirements that most attention is focused, for far future trade is held in check either by chaned tariff conditions or by high rates for money, and incidentally in industrial lines allied to the metal trade there is some indication of a tendency to slower operations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ISIDOR HERSCH, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 1,035 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, has made an assignment to Philip Cohen.

JOSEPH M. FISHMAN, dealer in millinery at 2,184 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Walter E. Ernst.

FREDERICK A. NEWFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick A. Newfeld, who did business as Frederick A. Newfeld & Co., commission dealer in upper leather at 178 William Street, by Lesser Brothers for the Lesser Tanning Com pany, a creditor, for $500. Liabilities are said to be between $5,000 and $10,000 and the assets consist of outstanding accounts of probably $2,500.

S. ROSENBERG & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Salomon and Fred Rosenberg, who compose the firm of S. Rosenberg & Son, dealers in produce at 168½ Attorney Street, by these creditors: A. F. Young & Co., $225; George Allison & Co., $121, and T. J. Roberts & Co., $98. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and nominal assets of $5,000 in accounts.

B. LEWIN & SON, composed of Benjamin and Louis Lewin, manufacturers of sheet metal at 109 East 129th Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,466 and assets of $2,005, consisting of stock, $150; machinery, $650; accounts, $294; claims, $902; samples, $50, and gas deposit, $5.

ALEXANDER ROSENSTEIN of 261 West 129th Street, formerly a shoe dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,239 and no assets.

HARRY KUGLER, foreman, of 1,335 Brook Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,417 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Kugler, Kurzrok & Scheffler, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 18 Waverley Place, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 3, 1908, and which was dismissed on a settlement of 25 cents on the dollar.

ANTONIO CASSESE.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Antonio Cassese, wholesale dealer in tobacco and cigars at 505 Broome Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable in four notes of the bankrupt indorsed by Biagio Cassese. Liabilities were $6,798.

GENERAL CONFECTIONERS' MACHINE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the General Confectioners' Machine Company, manufacturers of candy-coating machines of 25 Broad Street, this city, and factory at 22 Morris Street, Jersey City, show liabilities of $28,344 and assets of $5,359, consisting of stock, $3,000; cash in bank, $344; office desk, $7, and accounts, $8. Among the creditors are Charles H. Otis, $8,506; Stede & Otis, $10,100, professional services, and E. B. Walden, $1,880.

292 Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's reports 292 business failures during the week, against 314 for the previous week and 187, 258, 197, and 244 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 101, New England 33, Southern 67, Western 62, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 23. Canada had 49, against 49 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Brauer, William W.—George Kemp Real Estate Co., $2,631.
Betts, Louis—W. B. Pritchard, $552.
Bauer, Adam—M. Bauer, $152.
Breitenford, Carl V. B.—S. Feldman, $175.
Birrie, Helen T., administratrix—E. F. O'Neill, $234.
Butler, John R.—C. Alter et al., $1,023..
Bieler, Herman L.—First National Bank of Orange, N. J., $2,323.
Bensen, Frederick, Henry J. Schreiber—J. S. Schreyer, $451.
Bernikow, Abraham—S. Kraus et al., $216.
Cantlin, Thomas J.—United Distillers Co., $112.
Crumpler, Charles—W. A. Platt, costs, $109.
Crawford, Frank B.—C. Lee, $453.
Castelli, Angelina—Century Holding Co., costs, $110.
Caccavajo, Robert—Ungerer & Co., $19,018.
Dashoff, Morris—M. Weiss, $186.
Drucker, Pauline—J. Rosenberg, $196.
Dwyer, John C.—Royal Eastern Electrical Supply Co., $220.
Dietz, R. S., Co.—F. Buglione, $658.
Freese, Frederick F.—Workingmen's Co-operative Pub. Co., costs, $109.
Donnegan, Maria A.—H. H. Borwick, $16,994.
Gould, Michael—H. T. Molter, $320.
Glass, Hyman, Joseph Wartalsky, and Harris Glass—L. Straub et al., $496.
Gifune, Jerry—Samuel Bros. Co., $428.
Goldman, Wolf—Carl J. Thayer & Co., $197.
Humphrey, Oliver—J. C. Bogert, $151.
Hutchinson, James W.—Manhattan Hardware Bicycle Co., $109.
Hollender, Morris E.—Lord & Taylor, $165.
Horenstein, Max B. and Edw. and E. J. Aldermian—L. Diamond, $135.
Halprin, Samuel J. and Abraham—C. Hoffhauer et al., $228.
Hahan, John—Avery & Bryce, $355.
Keirns, Samuel F.—H. C. Silver, $709.
Krulewitch, Julius—G. R. McAllister, $3,977.
Koch, Adolph M.—Empire State Liquor Co., $120.
Kraus, George J., and Wilfred P. Ellison—Century Bank of New York City, $1,217.
Korman, Barnard—I. Jaffe, $519.
Komisarsky, Wolf—B. Potoker, $172.
Loeb, William S.—H. Helmen, $108.
Linch, George W., receiver—L. Arnheim, $1,131.
Lane, Mary J.—Steinway & Son, $190.
Lefkowitz, Charles—M. Bloomer, $111.
McKinnon, Ronald J., James P. Rice and Lawrence J. Rice—Meserole Manors Materials Co., $390.
Mitter, Louis—J. S. Gurwitch, $174.
Meyer, Charles A.—S. C. Wadsworth, $473.
Murphy, William B., and Halock C. Alvord—J. S. Gurwitch, $117.
Magee, Peter W.—Hollywood Co., $150.
Morgan, Ralph C.—Lord & Taylor, $132.
Meyer, Hanf F.—W. Pearsall, $267.
Nigro, Mario—George Ringler & Co., $1,234.
Padevillano, Angelo—F. W. Dodd Co., $220.
Pullum, Howard J.—John Wanamaker, New York, $173.
Quirk, Michael—A. G. Marshuetz & Co., $192.
Robinson, George H., and G. W. Robinson & Co.—De Grauw, Aymar & Co., $108.
Raymond, Henrietta—Midville Realty Co., $638.
Raubitschek, Max R.—J. Voss, $104.
Ryan, John J.—A. G. Marshuetz Co., $677.
Rice, Louis—Rock Island Butter Co., $2,992.
Rudinsky, Max—Nat Buchman Co., $134.
Rubenstein, Barnet—T. Krainum, $162.
Ragozzino, Gennaro, and Enrico Monetti—Ebling Brewery Co., $1,924.
Rosenberg, Jacob and Rosie—Nathan & Wolfe, $158.
Rose, Benjamin, Louis, Abraham, and Samuel—P. Hoad, $175.
Schrieder, Millie L.—Hollywood Co., $915.
Sobel, Becher—C. H. Bacnem et al., $1,725.
Schlomowitz, Garrien—J. Kahn et al., $195.
Schuessler, John—H. Spear et al., $289.
Stuart, John G.—A. F. Karstein, $178.
Sondheim, Leopold and Eugene—C. Lee, $435.
Schwartz, Esther—A. Kitzler, $222.
Seveso, Linda, administrator—A. E. Ommen, $198.
Toonkel, Max—I. Klingsman, $169.
Tucker, William W. and Lucia P.—F. Hibl, $145.
Vogel, Lizzie—M. Shoenthal, $247.
Tobias, Samuel, and Philip Cohen—People, &c., $500.
Watson, Thomas B.—Lord & Taylor, $154.
Wagner, Henry—Lord & Taylor, $402.
Weinstein, Charles I.—M. A. Rauh, $600.
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—F. Fues, $141.
M. Dubroff & Co.—L. Goffen et al., $107.
Model Construction Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., $228.
Alliegro & Spallone Construction Co. and Michael Alliegro—Smith Hoisting Co., $362.
Straus-Bromberg Co.—A. Schulman, $564.
Oval Construction Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $371.
City of New York—Associates Land Co., $40,473.
Nestor Holding Co. and Louis Manheim—Consolidated Chandelier Co., $194.
Scully Stone Co.—Foote-Ehrber-Wilcox Co., $103.
Kramer Contracting Co. and Samuel Alkoff—Mayor, Lane & Co., $1,183.
Monarch Vacuum Cleaner Co.—American Home Magazine Co., $88.
Onondaga County Mill Association—Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation, $121.
Varnen Construction Co.—L. Vaccarato, $201.
Hoffron Co.—Dodge & Olcott Co., $172.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Conklin, John W.—C. E. Diffenthaler and others, Sept. 10, 1912, $347.
Lowenthal, Bernard—J. G. Hilliard, May 5, 1913, $108.
Kanda Hardware and Supply Company—Quality Saw and Tool Works, Sept. 24, 1913, $164.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. and N. Y. & N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—M. McGowan, Dec. 12, 1913, $1,648.
Pittsburgh Contracting Company—P. Tausey, June 18, 1912, $1,232.
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company and Roswell Kennedy—People, &c., Oct. 6, 1913, vacated, $4,000.
Swift, Frederic J.—E. Sewell, June 12, 1911, $24,377.
Silverman, Abraham and Wendover Bronx Company—M. Rosenthal and others, June 10, 1913, $247.
Stokes, Emma M.—H. Staples, Jan. 20, 1913, $149.
Stavenon, George J.—Northern Bank of New York, May 14, 1912, $839.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Bossiere, L. E., Co., St. Paul, Minn.; O. W. Rector, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
Harris & Frank Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. L. Harris, furn. goods; Claridge.
McAlpin, Geo. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. L. Blinbaum Co., cloaks, suits, waists, fur garments; 214 Church.
Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. C. Clark, millinery; 214 Church.
Bacon, J. & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; F. Schmitt, carpets; 214 Church.
Doody, W. A., Co., Macon, Ga.; Miss J. A. Prince, millinery; Broztel.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Richards, silverware; F. R. Mills, dry goods; 214 Church.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, house furn. goods; 60 West 23d.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 East 26th.
Kline Coat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Julius, jobs, suits; 7 E. 20th.
Taft, R. V., Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; A. J. Abele, carpets; 70 Franklin; Earlington.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; T. A. Layton, men's clothing; 60 West 33d; Earlington.
McKean, Ellers & Co., Austin, Texas; G. W. Massie, notions, hosiery; 72 Leonard; Albert.
Almond, C. H., D. G. Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. W. H. Dillard, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
Kline Garment Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss J. Sharp, waists; 7 E. 20th.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Goldman, piece goods; 25 Madison Av.
Kerr D. G. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. E. Belcher, domestics, dress goods; 39 W. 32d.
Kaufman Dept. Stores, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss Alberts, suits; 200 5th Av.
Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.; L. Hirsch, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss G. Dallett, muslin underwear, infants' wear, petticoats; 60 W. 23d.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Kaliski, notions; 200 5th Av.
Rude, L., Denver, Col.; plush coats, fancy suits; 3 E. 17th.
Donovan & Winch, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Donovan, millinery; Marlborough.
Thompson-Hudson Co., Toledo, Ohio; C. J. Felix, cloaks, suits; 50 Union Square.
Best Undergarmet Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, muslin underwear; 1,270 Bwy.
Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; 320 Church; Murray Hill.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY,
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 15 Burgerwiese.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat and corn sold down to new low levels for the season yesterday, but made sufficient recoveries toward the close to end in no more than heavy fashion. Wheat left off ⅜ to ½c. down and corn about ¼c. off for the day. Oats broke sharply at one time, but were able to show a net loss of no more than ¼c. Cotton gained from 4 to 10 points after fluctuating with much irregularity. Provisions were weak and cotton oil moved in irregular fashion.

WHEAT.

The wheat market made new low records for the season during yesterday's operations under renewed heavy liquidation, prompted by pronounced weakness abroad, where there was continued pressure of offerings from Canada and Russia. On the declines shorts seemed more disposed to cover, and throughout the session the market was rather feverish, with quick changes both ways, the close being ⅝@¾c net lower. During the past week values have declined 1⅛@3c a bushel, and bears have become timid about taking further speculative chances on the selling side.

The movement in the American Northwest was moderate, and total northern receipts for the week show a marked falling off from the previous week, and are running much behind a year ago. Stocks continue to increase, however, and the spot demand was only moderate. Holders of cash wheat were not inclined to sell at the lower prices, and premiums were firmer.

Crop accounts from the Southern Hemisphere, which are becoming more of a factor in the market, were generally favorable, and the reduced acreage in Argentina was confirmed. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 94½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 96c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 98c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	92 9-16	91	92 9-16	92⅝	99⅛
May	...	...	94¼	95⅛	103⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	82⅞	81⅜	82⅝	83	96⅝
May	88	86⅜	87⅝	88⅛	93½

CORN.

The corn market also showed new low levels for the movement although early in the day there was an advance of ⅜ to ½c. on covering prompted by unsettled weather conditions in the West. The foreign markets were weak owing to renewed pressure from Argentina and larger weekly shipments from there than expected, and sentiment here was again influenced by the slow spot demand and the evidence that the movement of new corn is soon to be expected.

Final prices showed a partial recovery but were ⅛ to ⅜c. net lower. In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 76c. f. o. b.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67¾	66¼	66⅜	67⅛	53
May	69⅝	68¼	68⅜	69¼	52¾
July	69⅞	68	68⅜	69	52⅜

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and feverish, and after a break of a cent a bushel under renewed liquidation, prices rallied on covering, and at the close were ¼c net lower. The local cash market was easy, standard white being quoted at 44@45c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 44@44½c; No. 4, 42½@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 42@44c; fancy clipped white, 44½@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38¼	36⅞	37⅝	37⅞	32⅛
May	41⅝	40¼	41	41¼	34¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market developed firmness during the first part of the day, with evidences of buying by strong interests, but when the buying power was withdrawn the market again sagged off and closed at the low of the day. Interior hog markets were again rather heavy, although receipts were not excessive. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 3,600.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.32	10.27	10.27	10.32	11.60
May	10.52	10.42	10.42	10.47	11.25
Ribs—					
January	10.35	10.25	10.27	10.30	10.92½
May	10.55	10.42	10.42	10.45	10.22½
Pork—					
January	19.65	19.45	19.47	19.55	17.45
May	19.75	19.55	19.57	19.65	19.25

COTTON.

The cotton market was rather less active yesterday, and fluctuations were irregular enough to indicate a good deal of evening-up for over the week-end, as well a conflicting sentiment around the ring. Crop news was generally bullish, and there was a threat of frost in the Southwest. Cables also tended to encourage the buying movement, which started during the middle of the week, but these features seemed to create no material broadening of demand, and as soon as the support slackened prices eased off. Closing prices showed a rally of several points from the lowest, however, and the market was finally steady at a net advance of 3 to 10 points.

The opening was firm on over-night buying orders, strength in Liverpool, and reports of further rains in the Southwest. First prices were 22 points higher on October, with later months showing an advance of 11 to 13 points. Talk of small ginning returns caused the market to soon ease off. A second bulge followed on the Western belt forecast for frosts in Oklahoma, Northwest Arkansas, and the Texas Panhandle, but few traders seemed apprehensive of killing temperatures at this season of the year, and prices eased off again. The low point was reached during the last hour, when most of the active months sold a point or two under the closing figures of Thursday.

Prominent authority estimates the crops of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama at 6,070,000 bales, excluding linters. This compares with 5,272,000 bales last year, when the big yields were in the Western belt, and with 7,308,000 bales two years ago, when it was the Eastern sections which made the largest crops. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	13.75	13.55	13.69@13.62	13.50
November	...	...	13.38@13.40	13.33
December	13.55	13.39	13.43@13.45	13.38
January	13.31	13.15	13.21@13.22	13.16
February	...	...	13.18@13.20	13.15
March	13.34	13.17	13.23@13.24	13.20
April	...	...	13.17@13.19	13.13
May	13.32	13.16	13.22@13.23	13.18
June	13.20	13.20	13.11@13.13	13.02
July	13.17	13.02	13.09@13.10	13.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed a steadier tone during the first part of the day, owing to the firmness in the cotton market, and on the early advance in lard. When the lard market sold off in the afternoon, however, there was renewed pressure, and prices developed an easier tone, closing at 1 point net advance to 3 points decline.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.80@6.90	6.85
October	6.91	6.88	6.88@6.90	6.87
November	6.82	6.75	6.78@6.77	6.79
December	6.84	6.80	6.80@6.81	6.83
January	6.94	6.90	6.91@6.92	6.91
February	7.04	7.01	7.00@7.02	7.00
March	7.14	7.07	7.07@7.09	7.10
April	7.22	7.17	7.17@7.18	7.17
May	7.28	7.25	7.23@7.25	7.24

COFFEE.

Business was lighter, with total sales of 76,500 bags. A cable was received from the Banco Hypothecario estimating the next crop in Santos at only 6,000,000 bags, which was a million bags under the lowest previous estimate received. Havre was 1f to 1¼f higher and Hamburg advanced 1¼ to 1½ pfennigs. New York opened 10 to 12 points up, declining 9 to 11 points on the active positions, and then rallied, closing steady, with net gains of 15 to 16 points. Much-needed rains were reported throughout Sao Paulo. The Brazilian markets were barely steady. Rio spots came 125 reis lower and Santos showed a decline of 200 reis at the opening, while futures were 175 to 225 reis lower. Cost and freight offers were a little easier for Rios and about unchanged for Santos. Spot coffee, Rio No. 7, 11c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Closed.	Close.
October	...	...	10.41@10.42	10.25
November	...	...	10.47@10.50	10.34
December	10.60	10.50	10.61@10.62	10.50
January	10.73	10.73	10.72@10.74	10.58
February	...	...	10.85@10.86	10.72
March	11.01	10.90	11.00@10.01	10.87
April	11.01	11.00	11.11@11.12	10.98
May	1.24	11.15	11.22@11.23	11.09
June	...	...	11.31@11.33	11.19
July	11.41	11.28	11.41@11.43	11.27
August	...	...	11.47@11.49	11.34
September	11.52	11.40	11.54@11.55	11.40

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25½@27c; thirds, 24@25c; held, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25½@27c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, extras, 26½@27½c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 23c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 23½@24c; current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 21@22c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 16¼@16½c; white, 16¼@16½c; colored, average, fancy, 16c; white, 16c; undergrades, 12½@15¾c; whole milk, daisies, best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 16@16¼c; twins, best, 16@16¼c; daisies, best, 16½c; Stato, skims, held, specials, 12¾@13½c; choice, 11¾@12¼c; fresh, specials, 12@12¾c; choice, 11@11¾c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; State, full skim or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice dry, 20@20½c, undergrade, case, $4.50@$5.70; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 25½@26½c, seconds, 24@25c; lower grades, 20@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery white, as to size and quality, 35@38c; gathered white, as to size and quality, 32@36c; Western, gathered white, 30@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, 32@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@36c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; chucks, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 8c.

SUGAR.—The local market for refined sugar was irregular yesterday. The Federal and Arbuckle advanced their prices about 15 points, while the American raised eagle tablets, cut loaf, crushed, and Mold A to the same extent. Crystal dominoes were quoted 10 points lower, with other grades unchanged. No sales were reported in the raw sugar market. The London beet sugar market was lower early yesterday, but the undertone became gradually firmer. October and November stood at 9s 8¾d and May at 10s ¾d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses market was steady and purchases were confined mostly to immediate needs. Syrups were quiet and unchanged.

RICE.—The local market was quiet. Prices for all grades were well held, owing to light stocks and small arrivals.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was inactive, with buyers and sellers apart.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There was only a moderate trade in turpentine yesterday. Prices were held firmly in sympathy with the steadiness of the primary market. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

422—Frank Guinn and J. J. Beal vs. the United States. Leave granted to file brief of John S. Burford as amicus curiae.

423—Frank Guinn and J. J. Beal vs. the United States. One hour and a half allowed each side in the argument. Argued.

506—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Tom Mosley et al. Submitted for the plaintiff in error and leave granted defendants in error to file brief within 15 days.

395—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John A. Davis et al. Argued.

275—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States of America. Argued.

495—The National City Bank of New York, appellant, vs. Henry D. Hotchkiss, as trustee, etc., et al.; and

496—Henry D. Hotchkiss, as trustee, etc., et al., appellants, vs. the National City Bank of New York. Argument commenced for the National City Bank of New York.

The day call for Monday, Oct. 20—Nos. 459, (and 460,) 440, 457, 165, 466, (and 467,) 108, (and 169,) 153, 378, 419, 502, 401, 503, 382, 439, 511, (and 550,) 539, 546, 567, 568, 571, 548, and 257.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Samuel Lipschitz, respondent, vs. Herman Berkowitz, appellant.—Order reversed and judgment modified by allowing interest on the balance from Nov. 17, 1911, instead of from the commencement of the action, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Gerald H. Gray, as receiver, &c., respondent-appellant, vs. Joseph H. Hoadley, appellant-respondent.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Augustin B. Fletcher et al., as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, vs. the 410 West 33d Street Realty Company et al., defendants. Marquise Holding Company, appellant-respondent, Edward D. Newman, as receiver, respondent-appellant, and H. G. Vogel Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent H. G. Vogel Company. No opinion. Order filed.

John H. Hughes, appellant, vs. John H. Stoutenbrugh, as trustee, &c., et al., respondents.—Order reversed and motion granted upon payment by plaintiff of $10 costs to each of the defendants who appeared separately in the court below and opposed the motion. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

German Savings Bank in the City of New York, respondent, vs. Phillip Wagner as committee, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Shawnee Fire Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Robert J. Newman et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ernest E. Krampff, respondent, vs. The Wompanada Land Association et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Katherine S. Wold et al., respondents, vs. The Delaware & Hudson Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same respondents, vs. same appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No op

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The disturbance that developed over the Middle Mississippi Valley Thursday night has passed to the Upper Lake Region and will move thence down the St. Lawrence Valley. During the last 24 hours it caused general rains in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the West Gulf States. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature has fallen over the Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States, and it has changed little elsewhere.

There will be rains Saturday throughout the Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley, followed by generally fair weather Sunday in these regions.

In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures will be lower Saturday in the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley and Sunday in the Atlantic States. Temperature will rise Saturday and Sunday in the Northwest.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming east and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate east to South; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy with probably rain Saturday; Sunday, clearing and cooler, light to moderate southeast and south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday. Sunday fair and cooler; moderate south shifting to west winds.

Western New York—Rain Saturday. Sunday fair and colder, moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England—Rain Saturday. Sunday clearing and cooler; moderate east and southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	45	63	4 P. M.	65	66
8 A. M.	44	61	6 P. M.	61	61
9 A. M.	51	56	9 P. M.	56	58
12 M.	62	63	11 P. M.	54	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding day last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 6:35 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
4:30—60 E. 115th St.; Denis Dubin	Trifling
9:45—283 W. 87th St.; L. Schlechter	Slight
10:00—162 E. 160th St.; James Klapper	$100
11:40—187 W. 83d; Morris Reiss	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—40 Gouverneur St.; Montefiore Free School	Slight
4:00—126 East 102d St; Joseph Cohen,	Trifling
5:15—206 West 62d St.; John Radford,	Trifling
6:15—12 West 112th St.; Jacob Gerpowitz	Trifling
6:36—948 Columbus Av.; Louis Summers	Trifling
6:45—123 St. Mark's Place; Harry Levine	Trifling
6:55—188 Lincoln Av.; John Lordi	Trifling
6.10—287 Edgecomb Av.; Max Wolff	None
8:05—36 Lispenard St.; C. J. Lazph	$1,000
8:45—390 Melrose Av.; L. M. Blumstein	Trifling
11:00—Southeast corner 2d Av. and 13th St.; Nurses' Annex, Eye and Ear Infirmary	Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BALDWIN, JAMES D. ROMAN, (died July 2, 1912;) net estate, $185,342.84; gross estate, $195,595.20; debts and accounts, $9,282.72; 22 shares Bankers Trust Company; 50 shares Mackay Company preferred; 2 shares Merchants National Bank of Baltimore; 63 shares Nashville & Decatur Railroad common; 2 shares Newport Reading Room; 50 shares Lackawanna Steel Company common; 8 shares Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company common; 2 shares preferred; 6 shares Warren Manufacturing Company common; 35 shares United States Steel preferred; 25 shares United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company preferred; 2 shares Union Pacific Railroad; 1 share United Electric Light & Power Company; 206 shares Savage Mfg. Co. of Maryland; 10 shares Joliet & Chicago Railroad; 10 shares Hanover National Bank; 25 shares Louisville & Nashville Bank; 25 shares Kansas City Southern Railroad; 60 shares International Paper Company; 5 shares Hampshire Paper Company of Massachusetts; 4 shares Northern Pacific Railroad common; 8 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; 10 shares Seaboard National Bank of New York; 5 share Union Investment Company of New Jersey; 50 shares National Biscuit Company preferred; 25 shares Otis Elevator Company of New Jersey preferred; 20 shares common; 1 share Southern Iron and Steel Company common; 2 shares Newport Casino Company; 12 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railroad common; 372 shares Hagerstown Bank of Maryland; 9 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad preferred; 3 shares common; 85 shares Hagerstown & Conococheague Turnpike Company of Maryland; 125 shares Electric Storage Battery Company; 60 shares American Car and Foundry Company preferred; 8 shares American District Telephone Company preferred; 20 shares Amalgamated Copper Company of New Jersey preferred; 2 shares American Telegraph Cable Company preferred; 163 shares Birmingham Realty Company common; 10 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railroad common; 25 shares Birmingham Trust and Savings Company of Alabama; $650 bonds P. Lorillard & Co., 7 per cent.; $650 bonds Ligget & Myers Tobacco Company, 7 per cent.; one-half interest in lots on Nagle Ave., lot 60, block 2,172, section 8, $11,025.

MACINNES, Dougald, (died June 29, 1911;) 2,000 shares Premier Oil Company, $800.

PRINDLE, ELIZABETH E., (died Aug. 12, 1912;) net estate, $6,215; personal effects, $5,588.89; 3 shares P. Lorillard Company, preferred, 13 shares American Tobacco Company, preferred; 4 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.

SEYMOUR, ESTELLA, (died Feb. 25, 1911;) net estate, $74,317.37; bank accounts, $719.23; personal effects, $12,147.17; 10 shares U. S. Steel Company common; 3 shares preferred; 15 shares Pressed Steel Car Company preferred; premises 306 West 138th Street, $11,000; 123 Manhattan Avenue, $12,500; 620 West 122d Street, $9,000; 622 West 147th Street, $9,000; 610 West 147th Street, $11,500; land in East Islip, S. I., N. Y., $8,000.

UNDERHILL, ELLA F., (died Oct. 6, 1911;) net estate, $17,466.55; bank accounts, $17,673.13; personal effects, $615.

VAN WOERT, FRANCIS G., (died Jan. 16;) net estate, $641,964.48; gross estate, $658,881.86; bank account, $9,170.07; furniture at residence, 48 East Twenty-fifth Street, $250; promissory notes, $12,411; due from estate of James B. Van Woert, $20,000; from William Van Woert, 18 shares American Sugar Refining Company preferred; 18 shares common; 100 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad preferred; 50 shares common; 194 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad preferred; 181 shares common; 135 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railroad common; 200 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; 55 shares Delaware & Hudson Company; 18 shares German American Fire Insurance Company; 14 shares German Alliance Fire Insurance Company; 200 shares Erie Railroad first preferred; 46 shares Home Fire Insurance Company; 26 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company; 67 shares Illinois Central Railroad; 46 shares Long Island Railroad; 43 shares National Bank of North America; 60 shares Market and Fulton National Bank; 17 shares Michigan Central Railroad; 110 shares National Lead Company preferred; 530 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; 37 shares Holland Trust Company; 100 shares Deere & Co.; 10 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company; 1,060 shares Central Leather Company preferred; 841 shares common; 100 shares Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred; 10 shares Bank of America; 50 shares Mechanics and Metals National Bank; 175 shares Western Union Telegraph Company; 100 shares American Tobacco Company, preferred; 50 shares Southern Railroad; 13 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank; 8 shares First National Bank; 100 shares American Hide and Leather Company; 50 shares Union Pacific Railroad; $3,000 bonds New York Central, Lake Shore Railroad; $5,000 bonds Morris & Essex Railroad; $1,000 bond New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; $8,000 bonds Northern Pacific Railroad; $400, $500 and $4,000 bonds Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; $3,000 bond Thompson Pulp and Paper Company; $5,000 bond United States Leather Company; $5,300 bonds Central Leather Company; $1,000 bond West Shore Railroad; one-half interest in 48 East Twenty-fifth Street, $31,500.

ZAHN, ROSA, (died Oct. 1;) net estate, $27,679.52; bank accounts, $14,07[illegible]29; personal efects, $2,784; 36 Bedford Street, $8,500; equity of $7,000 in 45 and 47 Carmine Street, valued at $50,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending that the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for an examination for promotion from second to third grade clerk, (female,) be granted.

Recommending that the request of the Secretary of the Permanent Census Board for an examination for promotion to second grade clerk be denied, as there is a promotion list in existence which appears to be sufficient to fill all anticipated vacancies. He recommends that the request for an examination for promotion to third grade clerk be granted.

Relative to communications from the Commissioner of Correction concerning the status of Michael F. Whalen. Mr. Murray says that Whalen was designated a headkeeper on Feb. 1, 1903; that at this time there was no regular rank of headkeeper in the Department of Correction, but that keepers were assigned to act in that capacity simply as a detail; that Mr. Whalen's detail was brief and as he has been at all times carried under the title of keeper, he is not entitled to the title of headkeeper and the Commission cannot recognize such title. He recommends that the Commissioner of Correction be so informed and that the records be amended accordingly.

The Commission has also approved the following:

Report of Mr. Rafferty of the investigation into the letter sent by Miss M. Feeney, 252 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Commission, alleging that a person representing that he had been sent by the Commission had attempted to investigate her personal affairs. It is recommended that the papers be filed.

Report of Mr. Rafferty, recommending that John J. Bindulski, 130 Huron Street, Brooklyn, be marked qualified on the list of patrolmen.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for medical interne, for both men and women, on Oct. 22 to fill a vacancy in the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., at $900 a year, with maintenance, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. The positions are tenable for one year, and pay $75 a month and maintenance. At the end of six months, however, during which time a postgraduate course in mental and neurological diagnostic methods is given, an examination is held, and promotions to the next grade, junior assistant physician, are made. Beyond this there is regular advancement for men whose services are satisfactory. The Government Hospital for the Insane has 2,900 patients and about 750 employes to care for. In addition to the general medical practice offered, the scientific opportunities are excellent and the clinical opportunities in neurology and psychiatry are unsurpassed.

As considerable difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies in the position of medical interne in the Hospital Service during the past several years owing to the limited number of eligibles available, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination.

Competitors will be examined in letter writing, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, surgical pathology, general pathology, practise, bacteriology, hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology. Graduation from a reputable medical college is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from Secretary G. P. Parkes, New York Custom House.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The transfer of the following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, ordered in orders Oct. 8, will become effective on the date specified: Capts. J. Totten, Jan. 1; H. C. Barnes and C. E. Brigham, Nov. 1.

Orders Oct. 8 transferring Capt. G. P. Hawes, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, to the 118th Company, amended to transfer him to 58th Company.

Orders Oct. 2 relating to Capts. J. E. Cusack, Ninth Cavalry, and C. D. Dixon, Fourth Cavalry, revoked.

First Lieut. J. H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, transferred to First Company, and will be assigned to a troop by regimental commander; relieved from treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

First Lieut. A. M. Graham, First Cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

The name of Capt. H. C. Smither, Fifteenth Cavalry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of Capt. J. G. Harbord, Cavalry, Colonel Philippines Constabulary, removed and assigned to First Cavalry.

First Lieut. E. Williams, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, home and stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Orders Sept. 30 relating to Capt. J. D. Tilford, Third Cavalry, revoked.

First Lieut. M. E. Scott, Dental Surgeon, U. S. A., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, and report by letter to the commanding officer, Central Department.

A board of the Signal Corps to consist of Major D. Whitten, Capts. P. Hitt and G. E. Kumpe, and First Lieut. C. R. Mayo, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 1, to revise drill regulations for field companies of the Signal Corps, and also prepare provisional drill regulations for telegraph companies of the Signal Corps and recommend as to the advisability of their incorporation in the provisional drill regulations for field companies of the Signal Corps.

The commanding officer, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will designate an officer on duty at that post to relieve Capt. A. R. Kerr, Quartermaster Corps, of his duty as Quartermaster and report the name of officer designated to the Adjutant General of the Army. Capt. Kerwin to San Francisco and report to Lieut. Col. G. M. Williamson, Quartermaster Corps, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

Leaves—First Lieut. H. A. Atchison, First Coast Artillery Corps, recruiting officer, two days; Capt. G. V. Henry, Thirteenth Cavalry, one month and twenty days, effective Dec. 10; Capt. Henry will sail for the Philippine Islands Feb. 5 instead of Jan. 5; Major C. R. Darnall, Medical Corps, three months; Capt. W. A. Duncan, Medical Corps, one month; First Lieut. G. D. Graham, Dental Surgeon, three months; First Lieut. E. E. Wilson, Medical Reserve Corps, three months and fourteen days; First Lieut. M. E. Scott, Dental Surgeon, three months.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Kavanagh detached the Tennessee, home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander C. S. Freeman, detached the San Francisco, to the New Jersey as First Lieutenant.

Lieut. Bartlett, detached the Patterson, home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. C. McNair, detached the Chester, to the Rhode Island as First Lieutenant.

Lieut. E. A. Lichtenstein, to the Reid.

Ensign C. H. Gray, detached the Castine, to the Tonopah.

Ensign F. Baltzly, detached the Perkins, to the Trippe.

Ensign E. B. Green, detached the Trippe, to the Eagle.

Chief Gunner H. Sinclair, detached the Castine, to receiving ship at Boston.

Commander H. A. Wiley, detached command the Saratoga, home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll, detached the Saratoga, to aid on staff Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. G. T. Swasey, detached command the Mohican, to the Wilmington.

Lieut. W. H. Pashley, detached command Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. P. Page, detached aid on staff Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, to treatment Naval Hospital Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign H. B. Cecil, detached Naval Station, Olongapo, to the Monadnock.

Medical Inspector C. H. T. Lowndes, detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic Fleet, home and wait orders.

Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. W. M. McIlvain, detached the North Dakota, to aviation duty, Annapolis, Md.

Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler, detached aviation duty, Annapolis, to the North Dakota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Callao at Hongkong, Nashville at Santo Domingo City, Vermont, Florida, Virginia, and Sonoma at Lynnhaven Roads, Buffalo and Jupiter at Tiburon, Amment at Newport, Birmingham at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Paducah, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Prairie, from Tompkinsville for Newport.

Revenue Cutter Service.

Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker, twenty days' leave.

Constructor J. J. Walton, to depot, South Baltimore, Md.

Capt. C. S. Cochran, appointed a substitute board for the examination of Third Lieut. R. H. Bothwell for promotion.

Third Lieut. R. H. Bothwell, to report to Capt. C. S. Cochran Nov. 3 for examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. C. E. Anstett, ten days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. R. L. Jack, preparatory orders to Itasca.

Second Lieut. R. E. Rideout, preparatory orders to the Arcata.

Capt. K. W. Perry, ten days' leave.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An academic examination of applicants who have passed, or who expect to pass, the competitive written and oral examinations for license to teach a special branch (e. g. music, physical training, sewing, drawing, and constructive work, shopwork or cooking) in the elementary schools, and are required to pass an academic examination to qualify for such license will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at the Hall of the Board of Education, at 9 A. M., on Jan. 19, and May 11.

A written examination of applicants, men and women, for license as teacher of German in the elementary schools, will be conducted at the Board of Education Hall on Nov. 10 and an oral examination will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners.

The faculty of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, has elected a teachers' council to aid the Principal, Dr. James Sullivan. New classes in penmanship drawing, elocution, and civics are being formed in the Williamsburg Evening High School.

Dr. Edward E. Jones, Principal of the New York Training School for Teachers, has applied for retirement. Owing to the unsettled condition of the pension fund no action will be taken at present in his case. He was appointed Principal on Oct. 25, 1904.

Associate City Supt. Clarence E. Meleney will speak at the meeting of the Male High School Teachers' Association at the New York University, University Square, this morning.

The New York Association of Night School Teachers of German will meet at the Hotel Gregorian, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, this morning.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 236.

Pensions, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 17, on their own applications: Patrolmen, Henry J. Wingardner, 63d Precinct, appointed Oct. 20, 1886, and Joseph McAuley, 150th, Nov. 24, 1884, at $700 per annum each.

Transfers, to take effect at noon, Oct. 17: Lieut. William J. Burns, 18th to 4th Inspection District. To take effect 11:15 A. M., Oct. 17: Sergt. F. Bauer, 42d to 26th; Patrolmen F. Bauer, 26th to 23d. To take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 16, precincts indicated to Bureau of Telegraph, M. M. Bekker, 35th; L. Melloh, 146th; A. Schnelder, 275th; C. R. Maher, 80th; F. Halloran, 153d. To take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 17, E. A. Smith, 42d to 63d; F. D. Creamer, 171st to 170th. Mutual to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 18, Patrolmen J. S. Dunne, 36th to 150th; O. M. Goldman, 150th to 36th.

Assignments: Patrolmen E. A. Smith, 65th, and F. D. Creamer, 170th, mounted, from 8 A. M., Oct. 17. Temporary, Lieut. Jeremiah Butler, 282d, to command 283d, 12 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 21; Patrolmen H. Cassidy, 2d, to Detective Division, 5 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 17; J. J. Argenza, 5th, and P. Marino, 37th, to Detective Division, 10 days from noon, Oct. 16; G. Caravetta, 8th, to Detective Division, 5 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 17; R. Pagano, 10th, and A. Cava, 16th, to 11th Inspection District, 5 days from 6 P. M., Oct. 18; V. Bach, 15th, to Commissioner's office, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days from noon, Oct. 16; H. Morton, 162d, and H. E. Kelly, Traffic D, to office of Chief Surgeon, 10 days from 9 A. M., Oct. 17. Discontinued: Lieutenants, to School for Recruits, from precincts indicated, from 8 A. M., Oct. 13: P. Auer, 6th; G. Gregg, 21st; R. O'Connor, 31st; R. Manning, 35th; A. C. Howe, 42d; B. R. Sackett, 66th; C. J. Schlunsen, 163d; E. J. Quinn, 15th; H. McQueeny, 21st; T. Comboy, 33d; W. E. McGrath, 36th; G. Maxwell, 65th; J. McIvor, 80th.

Leave of absence without pay: Patrolman A. F. Hickey, 43d, 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 25.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 201.

Death—Capt. John Regan, Engine 38, 10:20 P. M., Oct. 16. Funeral from his late home, 501 West 147th Street, at 1:30 P. M., Sunday. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of three companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. Joseph Connolly, Engine 93. The companies will be commanded, respectively, by Lieuts. George Tritenbach, Engine 67; Dennis H. Slattery, Hook and Ladder 23; John J. Tait, Hook and Ladder 40. Pallbearers: Capts. Cornellus J. Duggan, Engine 67; Patrick Grehan, Hook and Ladder 22; George W. Murray No. 1, Engine 68, Jacob P. Hock, Hook and Ladder 32. Funeral escort will report at 1 P. M., at quarters of Hook and Ladder 23, 504 West 140th Street.

Resignation—Clerk John J. Gaffney, Repair Shops, to take effect at 5 P. M., Oct. 7.

Compensations Fixed—Clerk Catherine G. McAvey, Division of Pensions, Office of Commissioner, at $1,050 per annum, with transfer to payroll Repair Shops, and Clerk W. J. Sherry, Purchasing Division, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, at $900, each with transfer to payroll office of Commissioner, to take effect 9 A. M., Oct. 8.

Dismissed—Fireman, (second grade,) John J. Leonard, Engine 16. Charge: Unexplained absence without leave for five days, to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Temporary Appointment—Rocco V. Salerno as carpenter in the Division of Buildings, 8 A. M., Oct. 17, until Dec. 31, inclusive.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, from 6 A. M., Oct. 15, until Dec. 31, inclusive: Carpenter Charles J. Rinnert, Division of Buildings, on account of illness, and fireman, (first grade,) Conrad Bollinger, Hook and Ladder, 7 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 22; W. A. Pollock, Engine 1, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 18, and F. J. Quirk, Engine 258, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BROKAW, ISAAC V., (died Sept. 29;) left more than $50,000 realty and more than $50,000 personalty; more than $10,000 each to Elvira G. Brokaw, his wife; Irving Brokaw, his son, Howard Crosby Brokaw, his son; George T. Brokaw, his son; Elvira Fischer-Hansen, his daughter, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; life annuity of $1,000 to Josephine G. Haight.

ERIKSON, ISAAK, (died Sept. 26;) left $2,000 realty and less than $500 personalty to Emilia Maria Erikson, his wife.

JACKSON, HENRY, (died Oct. 2;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty to Louise Gucker his wife.

LENZ, HENRIETTE, (died Sept. 17;) left $500 personalty in equal shares to Frederick Selbel, her brother, and Karolina Selbel, her sister.

NEKOAPIL, MARIE, (died Sept. 21;) left $250 personalty; $25 to Marie Tesar, $5 to Emma Hola; the daughter; residue to Carrie Wokal, in trust.

ORR, SARAH, (died Aug. 12;) left $30,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; $70 per month for life to Harry Orr, her husband; $2,000 and half interest in $5,000 to Ambrose Orr, half of that rest to relieve Capt. A. R. Kerwin, Quartermaster Corps, of his duty as Quartermaster and report the name of officer designated to the Adjutant General of the Army. Capt. Kerwin to San Francisco and report to Lieut. Col. G. M. Williamson, Quartermaster Corps, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

PIETRO, (died April 10;) left about $10,000 realty to Geromina V. Roncoroni, his wife.

STEEL, FRANCES, (died Jan. 2;) left $4,000 personalty: $800 to Samuel W. Steel, her husband, and $3,136.57 to C. Leonard Steel, her son.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Companies incorporated to-day include:

Royal Typewriter Company, Incorported, of Manhattan; typewriters, computers, recording and registering machines, $7,951,000, of which $3,781,700 is preferred: Edwin B. Hess, Kenneth R. Howard, Samuel Metzger, 165 Broadway, New York. Directors include Alan A. Ryan, Herbert H. Vreeland, J. Cooper Lord, Philip T. Dodge, Wilson Bell, John T. Watson.

Musical Record Publishing Corporation of Manhattan; general publishing, $100,000; Henry H. Cooke, J. A. Hall, J. F. Hanley, 30 Church Street, New York.

Associated Oil and Gas Company, Incorporated, of Olean; oil and petroleum products, $10,000; John T. Mullany, Robert A. Dresser, Louis W. Stowell, Olean.

The Germantown Artesian Well Company, Incorporated, of Germantown; drill wells, install pumps, water systems, and windmills, $20,000: William H. Haun, V. Harlan Rockefeller, Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown.

Cloak and Skirt Makers' Building Association, Incorporated, of Manhattan; erect a modern office building for rental, $10,000; Henry A. Kleinman, Isaac A. Heurwich, Julius Wolf, 266 Grand Street, New York.

Amalgamated Rubber Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; rubber goods, $300,000; Robert Naumann, Charles B. Alford, William Naumann, 70 Randall Avenue, Corona, L. I.

Unit Pencil Company, Incorporated, of Spring Valley; pencils, crayons, paint, pens, $100,000; Samuel Sonin, May Sonin, Helen Sonin, Samuel D. Mathews, 258 Broadway, New York.

Nottingham Farms, Incorporated, of Syracuse; farm and dairy products, $50,000; Edwin Nottingham, William Nottingham, Thomas W. Nottingham, all of Syracuse.

The Municipal Service Bureau, Incorporated, of Manhattan; develop towns and cities, publicity, $50,000; Lewis D. Sampson, Helen C. Sampson, Louise B. Crossley, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York.

John M. Brisben Company, Incorported, of Manhattan; automobiles, $25,000; Thomas F. MacMahon, John M. Brisben, William H. Glover, 30 West Sixty-third Street, New York.

Great Northern Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; timber, coal, and mineral lands, $25,000; Harry M. Wolfe, Lillian Spero, Herman Spero, 596 Riverside Drive, New York.

Ewandee Holding Corporation of Manhattan; realty, $10,000; M. M. Nye, H. L. Geller, Lewis F. Glaser, 149 Broadway, New York.

Auto Electric Equipment Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; electric generating machinery and appliances, $15,000: Edward W. Werick, Charles H. Werick, Fred C. Schoenthal, all of Buffalo.

Kitts Steam Specialty Company, Incorporated, of Oswego; iron, brass and steel goods, $10,000; Willard A. Kitts, Richard V. Sobbie, Willard J. Kitts, Jr., 39 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Seventh Avenue Security Corporation of Croton-on-Hudson; realty and contracting, $10,000; Florence K. Hopple, Glenn Dur-ham, Edith Van Dewater, 68 William Street, New York.

The Vitagraph Liebler Feature Film Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; motion pictures, photography, theatricals, $10,000; J. Stuart Blockton, Albert E. Smith, Walton Bradenord, 401 Fourth Avenue, New York.

These increases in capital stock have been recorded:

Henry & Allen of Auburn, from $370,000 to $500,000.

Lincoln Electric Company of Hammondsport, from $75,000 to $250,000.

Bay Rides, Middletown, Company of Middletown, from $40,000 to $50,000.

Harlwick Power Company of New York has reduced its capital stock from $900,000 to $10,000.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

By general classifications the exports from Uruguay during the first three months of the present year were: Live stock products, $17,419,875; agricultural products, $685,189; mining products, $740,702; game and fish, $29,567; all other products and articles, $35,071; total, $18,910,897, to which should also be added $46,786 worth of ships' provisions.

The volume of cotton piece goods imported at Shanghai in 1912 was considerably less than in 1911. It is estimated, however, that the accumulated stocks were reduced by over half a million pieces, and the rise in exchange served to aid the trade and make it more profitable.

The Government of Colombia has granted to Lascano & Co. of Barranquilla, for five years, free importation of such machinery and chemicals as may be necessary in tanning hides and manufacturing leather of all kinds.

The macaroni trade of Naples during 1912 was not considered entirely satisfactory, especially for the manufacturers, because the prices obtained were not commensurate with those paid for wheat. The exports to the United States during the year were valued at $4,085,105, an increase of $111,352 in comparison with 1911.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:18|Sun sets..5:17|Moon rises..6:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:14	9:28	2:52	3:37
Governors Island	9:22	9:30	3:06	4:03
Hell Gate	11:12	11:20	4:43	5:43

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 17.

SS Cedric, Liverpool, Oct. 9.
SS Ivernia, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
SS Almirante, Santa Marta, Oct. 7.
SS Mexico, Havana, Oct. 14.
SS Germania, Almeria, Oct. 5.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 14.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Oct. 16.
SS Kandahar, Philadelphia, Oct. 16.
SS Ocmulgee, Mobile, Oct. 10.
SS Iroquois, Brunswick, Oct. 14.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Oct. 11.
SS Argentina, Algiers, Oct. 3.
SS Florizel, Halifax, Oct. 15.
SS Norden, Guantanamo, Oct. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Oct. 8
Provence	Havre	Oct. 11
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 11
Commewijne	Trinidad	Oct. 11
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 11
Lehape	Jacksonville	Oct. 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

California	Glasgow	Oct. 11
Hamburg	Genoa	Oct. 6
Ancona	Palermo	Oct. 2
Ancon	Colon	Oct. 11
Brazos	San Juan	Oct. 14
Katonia	Caibarien	Oct. 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 16

DUE MONDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Christiania	Oct. 8
Minnetonka	London	Oct. 11
Finland	Antwerp	Oct. 11
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 11
Athenai	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Allemania	Inagua	Oct. 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 17
Chicago	Havre	Oct. 11
Manzanillo	Cienfuegos	Oct. 14
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 11
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Verdi, Barbados	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Aurora, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jan Van Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Mendoza, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hyperia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ardoyne, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 17.

SS Provence, Havre to New York, was 880 miles E. at noon; due 18th, 8:30 A. M. French Line.

SS Chicago, Havre to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 1:30 P. M.; due 20th, 8:30 A. M. French Line.

SS Berlin, Genoa to New York, was 1,746 miles E. at 1:30 M.; due 20th, 8:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 730 miles E. at 4:45 P. M.; due 21st, 5 P. M. Anchor Line.

SS St. Louis, Southampton to New York, was 810 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 18th, 1 P. M. American Line.

SS Amerika, Hamburg to New York, was 198 miles E. at 6:20 P. M.; due 18th, 8:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS President Grant, New York to Hamburg, was 130 miles S. W. at 8:20 A. M.; due Plymouth 18th, 4:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Commewijne, Trinidad to New York, was 393 miles S. E. at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 15 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 A. M.

SS City of Everett, towing Barge S3, New Orleans to New York, was 114 miles S. E. of South Pass at 8 A. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Orient, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 537 miles S. at noon.

SS Lucy Neff, Charleston to New York, was 99 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 55 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at 7

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Block Front on Washington Heights Bought for Apartments—Investment Close to $1,500,000—Midtown Loft Deal—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales—Buyers at Hartsdale.

A deal of more than usual importance was made in the Washington Heights section yesterday which will lead to the improvement of the block front on the west side of Broadway, between 150th and 151st Streets, with two high-class ten story apartment houses, each of which is estimated to cost about $550,000.

The property, which formerly was a part of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's home, was sold by Franklin Pettit to the architects and building operators, Mulliken & Moller, for about erty held by the late Edgar J. Levey when the syndicate bought the property from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian $370,000. The plot has a frontage of 200 feet on Broadway by 150 feet deep on each street. It was purchased by Mr. Pettit last May from A. L. Mordecai & Son, Heliner & Wolf, Daniel B. Freedman, and Samuel H. Stone. The latter had acquired the interest in the property from the society moved to its new home at Pleasantville, Westchester County.

The new owners, Mulliken & Moller, who recently erected the twelve story apartment on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, since sold, have obtained a building loan of $450,000 each for the proposed new ten story structures to be built on the Broadway front. They will be among the first to be erected under the new Fire Prevention laws, having two separate means of exit from each apartment. The entire investment, when the houses are completed, will represent about $1,500,000.

$150,000 Deal in Midtown Loft Zone.

In the midtown loft zone Jenny K. Stafford, owner of the Imperial Hotel, has sold to an investor 37 West Thirty-second Street. The structure, which occupies a lot 25 by 98.9, has been held at $150,000. A parcel on West Fifty-seventh Street is reported to have been given by the buyer in part payment.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

A client of Horace S. Ely & Co. has purchased from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company the three-story dwelling at 452 East 118th Street, on a lot 17 by 75.8 feet. The buyer will occupy.

Bronx Borough.

Ernest Stratmann purchased from the City Real Estate Company a vacant plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Scofield Street, 398 feet east of City Island Avenue. The buyer will erect a dwelling for his occupancy. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Beverley Robinson has sold the dwelling at 2,214 Andrews Avenue, in the University Heights section, to a Mr. Burke for occupancy. The plot is 50 by 100. C. H. Weisher was the broker in the sale.

Long Island City Deal.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have sold for the United Assets Corporation four lots on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, 150 feet east of Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, to Julius Weiss. He will erect two four-story brick apartment houses on the property.

Brooklyn.

F. C. Sauter has sold the three-story private dwelling 475 Ninth Street for Mrs. Rebecca Leon to Elizabeth M. Meyers, who will make extensive improvements to the house before occupying it.

Visco Brothers have sold in the Sixth Ward 252 Union Street, for M. Bassett, to A. Rigano, for residence; 292 Sackett Street, for Robert Fowler, to Ciro Paolillo, for investment; 294 Sackett Street, for Sisters of St. Joseph, to Ciro Paolillo, for investment; 194 Union Street, for City Real Estate Company, to D. Esposito, for investment, and 213 Carroll Street, for John T. Brennan, to Joseph Maresca, for residence.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the plot, 80 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-fifth Street, 280 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for Carl Euchenhofer, to an investor.

New Jersey.

The Hasbrouck Park Land Company sold at Hasbrouck Heights, to M. Bamberg and Max and Helen Radtke, plots 60 by 125 each on Longworth Avenue, and to L. Bradman, E. Jones, and William Holt, plots 50 by 125 on Stanley Avenue, and to Alexander Hoff a plot 50 by 119 on Terrace Avenue.

G. W. Cooper has sold to Charles Arena of New York the fifty-acre farm near Frenchtown, owned by L. Chasman.

Westchester County.

Miss Hope L. Smith has purchased at Greenacres, Hartsdale, one of the properties of the Scarsdale Estates. The plot consists of two-thirds of an acre on the corner of Colvin Place and Greenacres Avenue, overlooking the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. The buyer expects to begin the erection of a colonial dwelling of 10 rooms within the next two weeks. From the same firm Paul Maulsoff purchased a plot of approximately half an acre on Berkeley Road opposite the residence of Du Bois Beale, who is now building.

The contract for the new railroad station at Hartsdale has been awarded to Thomas J. Lonigan of New York City. Work is to begin immediately and the structure will cost about $25,000.

Commercial Leases.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for the Carroll Studios the store at 9 East Forty-fourth Street to John H. A. Lehne of Baltimore, dealer in antiques.

Milton Natkins has leased to a client the four-story business building 144 East Thirty-fourth Street. Thomas Ford represented the owner. Also, for Joseph Weber, the store and basement 1,211 Broadway, adjoining the former Weber and Fields Theatre.

E. A. Turner has leased to Morris Rosenbaum for W. C. Reeves & Co. the corner store at 119 Lexington Avenue. The building was recently bought by Reeves & Co. through the same broker and has been altered into studio apartments and stores.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Jeremiah J. Campion the store at 1864 Broadway to Ernest H. Shafer.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. & Co. have leased for the George Backer Construction Co. at 33-43 East Thirty-third Street in the building now under construction, for a long term to the New York Sample Furniture Company of 42 East Twentieth Street the store and basement, comprising 23,000 square feet.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company has leased 9 West Fifty-sixth Street for the estate of A. G. Agnew to Albert H. Stursberg; also 123 East Thirty-seventh Street for Robert Hoe, Jr., to Seth Low Pierrepont, and 67 West Forty-ninth Street for Dr. N. G. Bozeman to Mrs. William A. Downs.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has leased Kamp Kill Kare, on Racquette Lake, Adirondacks, which he recently purchased from the late Timothy L. Woodruff, to Francis P. Garvan, a former Assistant District Attorney, and son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co. have leased to Mary McGrath the three story and basement dwelling 169 West Ninety-fourth Street for Margaret M. Haviland.

New Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by Samuel Katz for a six-story, high-class elevator apartment house, to be erected on the north side of Riverside Drive, 475 feet west of Broadway, to cost $200,000. The P. & W. Holding Company is the owner and builder.

Realty Owners' Dinner To-night.

The annual dinner of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will be held this evening at the Hotel Astor. Robert E. Dowling will act as toastmaster, the guest of honor being Edward E. McCall. Among the speakers will be William B. Ellison, Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, Dr. Henry Berg, Dr. Abraham Korn, J. E. Schwab, Michael J. Horan, and L. Victor Weil, who will preside as Chairman.

Realty Notes.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction at 2:30 P. M. to-day, on the premises, ten plots, averaging a little more than one acre each, located on Tuckahoe Road, between Bronxville and Tuckahoe. The property is known as Rockledge, and will be sold for the estate of Sarah M. Odell. A local trolley line passes the property. There are three houses on the property, which adjoins Armour Villa Park.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction, on the premises, at 2 P. M. today, in East Portchester, Conn., the plant of the Mutual Ice Company, including the property on the west side of South Water Street, running through to the east side of Byram River, with water front and dockage facilities.

The firm of Sugarman & Kahn of 35 Nassau Street has been dissolved, E. A. Kahn will continue the real estate office at the same address.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows:

14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Lenox Av, 151, w s, 81.3 ft s of 118th St, 20.1 x75x irregular, 4-story clubhouse; Philip Rhinelander, executor and trustee, against Fanny Scheideberg and others; Miller & H., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $21,360.32; taxes, &c., $375; adjourned to Oct. 24.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

10th Av, 98, for a one-story store, 23.6x80; C. J. Sullivan, 242 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 1,328 Broadway, architect; cost $5,000

18th St, 434 and 436 East, for a three-story stable, 50x91.8; F. Vettel, Jr., premises, owner; G. F. Spelman, 101 Park Av, architect; cost $13,500

Washington Av, 1,270, for a one-story brick boiler room, 9.7x16.4; Heintz & Seigel, 3,582 3d Av, owners; A. G. Koenig, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost $400

White Plains Av, w s, 75 ft n of 220th St, for a one-story brick nicolette, 40.4x80; Sophia Bolte, 665 East 225th St, owner; Robert E. La Velle, 2,801 Valentine Av, architect; cost $15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 106d St, 118x101.10x irregular; Judson Lawson to Martha A. Lawson, 86 Landscape Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $200,000,) May 21, 1910; attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest R. Lawson and others to same, quitclaim, Sept. 23; attorney, same $1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 150th St, 199.10 to s s of 151st St x 150; Realty Company of America to Eighty-sixth St & West End Av Co., 103 Park Av, (mtg $25,000,) Oct. 1; attorneys, Mulliken, M., 103 Park Av..$100

CATHARINE ST, 66, w s, 25x50; Domenica Gatto to Catarina Settineri, 78 Catharine St, (mtg $20,500,) Oct. 16.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 238, n s, 25x100, (foreclosure Oct. 14;) Maurice Deiches, referee, to Milton A. Rauh, 875 Park Av, Oct. 17; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St..$34,500

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 105th St, 17.3x70; Isabelle M. Jones to Charles W. Jones, 301 West 109th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 3; attorneys, Sheffield, B. & B., 52 William St.....$1

MONROE ST, 4 and 6, s s, 45.11x55.5; Domenico Gatto to Giovanni Settineri, 137 Chrystie St, Oct. 16.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 98th St, 106.5x96.11; Barkin Construction Co. to Chesterfield Realty Corporation, r27 5th Av, mtg $510,000, Oct. 15, attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

STATE ST, 4, n s, 28x60x irregular; Lutheran Emigrants House Association of New York to South Ferry Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $54,000,) Oct. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 428 Broadway $110,000

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 128th St, 25x84; Adolph Wolff to Sarah Wartell, 2,111 Amsterdam Av, mtg $20,000, Oct. 16.....$1

10TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; 11th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 22x94.8; Peter Lobello to Gaetano Tantillo, 844 2d Av, (mtg $26,000,) Oct. 16.....

26TH ST, 303 East, n s, 29.6x98.9x irregular; Barnett Levy and others to Simon Machiz, 751 East 150th St, all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 346 Broadway.....$100

73D ST, 402 East, s s, 25x81.2; Adolph Wolff to Minnie Wolff, 2,111 Amsterdam Av, mtg $9,000, Oct. 15.....$1

107TH ST, 21 West, n s, 20x100; Frederick L. Lane, referee, to Harriet L. Helmerdinger, 875 Park Av, Oct. 16; attorneys, Liebmann & T., 32 Broadway.....$29,500

109TH ST, s s, 138 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 10;) John J. Curtin, referee, to Robert N. Chambers, 87 St. Nicholas Place, and John French, 279 Madison Av, joint tenants, Oct. 17; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St.....$30,000

116TH ST, 7 and 9 West, n s, 54.6x100.11; Alexander H. Pincus to Joseph L. Graf, 28 West 89th St, (mtg $74,000;) attorney, Henry Meyer, 302 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 312 West, s s, 20x100.11; Julius J. Lyons, referee, to Philipp Ohl, 351 West 120th St., Oct. 17; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..

122D ST., 403 East, n s, 20x100.11; $9,100 Lansberg to Fannie Lansberg, his wife, 2,388 1st Av, ½ part, Oct. 8; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St.....$1

130TH ST, 16 East, n s, 16.8x99.11; Hyman Sarner to John S. Murphy, 25 Hamilton Terrace, mtg $9,000, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 254 West, s s, 17.6x99.11; Margaret Rosendale to Obark Realty Co., 1,007 East 180th St, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 16; attorney, Joseph T. Hanlon, 1,009 East 180th St.....$100

133D ST, 69 West, n s, 25x99.11; Nellie Brooks to Josephine Norcum, 140 West 133d St, (mtg $16,250,) all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, R. M. Newman, 37 Liberty St....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s 311.2 ft to 168th St, 27.11; Warren Leslie, referee, to Charles C. Klingler, farm, Flushing, L. I., Oct. 10; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $3,175

CLINTON AV, 2,076 e s 41x120.9; Hadassa Buchalter to David Pasinsky, 109 West 118th St, Oct. 10; attorneys, Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, (mtg. $36,000,).....$1

EDENWALD AV, s s 50 ft w of Wilder Av, 25x100; Bengt. Nelson to Adolph Johanesmyer, 4,076 Seton Av, (mtg. $750,) Sept. 18; attorney, J. L. Zoetzl, 206 Broadway $1,000

FULTON AV, n w cor 170th St, 180x280; Moses J. Strock, referee, to Charles Frazier et al, 10 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, Oct. 16; attorneys, Rose & Paskus, 128 Broadway $50,000

LAFONTAINE AV, s e s at n e of Talmadge St, 65x100; Obark Realty Co to Frieda Hoenig, 258 Tompkins St, Brooklyn, (mtg. $4,000,) Oct. 16; attorneys, Rosendale & T., 52 Vesey St.....$100

LOT 235, map Bronx View Park; Joseph J. Schornstein to Josephine Steiner, 155 East 85th St, (½ pt. mtg. $3,500,) Oct. 16; attorneys, Levin & R., 5 Beekman St..$1

WASHINGTON AV, n w cor Morris St, 4x—; Elizabeth M. Lillendahl to Clement W. Smith, 246 East Tremont Av, Oct. 17; attorneys, Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1

140TH ST, s s, 150 ft w to Alexander Av; Julius A. Stursberg et al to Amita H. H. Morrell and another, 268 Riverside Drive, Sept. 16; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$400

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 207th St; William Arras, Jr., and another to Jacob Ruppert, corporation, 1,639 3d Av, Oct. 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$10,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 151st St, 99.11x150; 86th St. and West End Av. Co. to Franklin Pettit, 530 West End Av, prior mtg $125,000, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, F. C. Kronmeyer, 2 Wall St..$37,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11x150; same to same, prior mtg $125,000, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney same..$37,500

BROADWAY, e s, 20 ft s of 142d St, 20x70; Frederick Rabbe to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Oct. 17; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$16,500

LUDLOW ST, 152, e s, 25x89; Sarah Jacobowitz to Leon Tuchmann, 1,998 7th Av, prior mtg $24,400, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorney, Louis Manheim, 502 Broadway.....$2,000

STATE ST, 4, n s, 28x—; South Ferry Realty Co., Inc., to Lutheran Emigrant House Association of New York, 4 State St, prior mtg $54,000, Oct. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $36,000

3D AV, 715 and 717, e s, 37.7x80; Terence J. Lynch, devisee, to Anna Pekowsky, 1,088 Bryant Av, Oct. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schaarin, 44 Court St., Brooklyn $1,000

44TH ST, 153 West, 20x100.5; Evelena Dunning to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $14,000, due as per bond, Oct. 15.....$2,000

45TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Matilda F. Fitzsimons to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 17, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St $2,000

46TH ST, 63 to 69 West, 76.2x100.5; Helenita Realty Co. to Francis B. Robert, 617 5th Av, Oct. 17, due Jan. 2, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

53D ST, 55 East, 15x100.5; John R. Dunlop to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 59 Cedar St, Oct. 17, due as per bond.$5,000

71ST ST, n s, 208 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Louise Kellogg to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 17, 3 years $10,000

168TH ST, 511 West, 25x95; Samuel Omphalius to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Oct. 17, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 1,728, e s, 25x100; Delia Fetzer to Jason P. Golden, Nanuet, N. Y., Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorney, F. A. Southworth, 68 William St.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Herman Elfers, 229 West 101st St, Oct. 17, (prior mtg $4,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $400

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, n e s, 86.1 ft n w of Boston Road, 100.1x—; Melissa Thwaite to Henry L. Thwaite, City Island, N. Y., Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av..$5,500

BURKE AV, s s, 260 ft e of Barnes Av, 40x100; Michael J. Mack to Frederick C. Hardy, 82 Decatur St, Brooklyn, Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

KELLY ST, 1,038, e s, 79.8x100; Franc Geiger to Charles Seligmann, 1,729 Menahan Av, Borough of Queens, N. Y., Oct. 16, due Jan. 16, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cramer & C. & M., 898 Park Av, Brooklyn.....$300

LAFONTAINE AV, s e s, at n e s Talmadge St, 65x100; Frieda Hoenig to Obark Realty Co., 1,007 East 180th St, (prior mtg $4,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 16; attorney, Joseph T. Hamlin, 1,009 East 180th St.....$1,000

LOT 255, map Bronx View Park; Josephine Steiner to Joseph J. Schornstein, 66 Patchen Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 16 (prior mtg $35,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Philip J. Knobloch, 298 Broadway $350

LOTS 22 and 25, map of 112 lots, estate of M. Devoe; Maria Galardi to Flora E. Isham, 18 East 60th St, Oct. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

MARION AV, n e corner of Dorothea Place, 50x98; Cornelius B. Fish to Percival C. Smith, 310 West 79th St, Oct. 16, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

172D ST, 947 East, n s, 25x77.2; Henry Herbert to John Miller, 845 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

198TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Creston Av, 25x98; Mary S. Ryan to Anna Pekowsky, 1,088 Bryant Av, Oct. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavrin, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $300

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 120th St, Apartment 2, on first floor; Edmund Francis Realty Co to W. H. Clayton, 20 East 120th St., 5 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, George P. Fall, 76 William St.....$950

AVENUE A, 881, store and cellar; Marx Ottinger and another to John M. Purcell and another, 207 Ross St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,800

BROADWAY, s e corner of 18th St, a store on 18th St side; United Cigar Stores Co. to Vincent Pravenzano and another, 331 East 14th St, from Aug. 1, 1913 to April 28, 1917 .....$1,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,006-1,008, all; Michael Ginto to Jacob Fox, 767 East 156th St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1913.....$4,000

SHERIFF ST, 81, all; Julia G. Wolff to Jennie Prince, 10 Willett St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1913 .....$2,200

5TH AV, 2,225, stores; Julius M. Cohen to Bernard Schwartz, 100 West 136th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1913.....$1,620

60TH ST, 38-40 West, all; Nicolas Henry to Percy L. Bain, 321 West 55th St, 7 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorneys, Roberts & H., 115 Broadway.....$8,000

138TH ST, 358 East, store and basement; Richard P. Poschmann to Edward Stumvoll, at West Hoboken, N. J., 5 4-12 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, C. H. Blohm, 936 Central Av, Jersey City, N. J.....$1,380

MECHANICS' LIENS.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 169th St, 75x100; Star Fire Proof Door and Sash Co. against Riverside Viaduct Realty Co., owner and contractor $150

BOWERY, 84; Albert G. Richter against Henry A. Bede, owner; Bade Brothers, contractors $320

VAN NEST AV, s s, 53.2 ft w of Van Buren St, 26.7x71.4; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Angelo and Anna M. Morrone, owners; Timothy J. Kelly, contractor.....$25

VAN NEST AV, s w corner of Van Buren St, 26.4x94.8; same against Henry Bursling, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, contractor....$25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

PARK AV, 1,022 and 1,024; Klenert & Rosenbluth, Inc., against L. J. Milhau et al., Sept. 15, 1913, (by bond).....$301

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 98th St; Henry Bosch Co. against Barkin Construction Co. et al., April 18, 1913, (by deposit) $334

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Klein against same, May 22, 1913, (by deposit).....$200

STEBBINS AV, w s, 169.8 ft s of Westchester Av; Louis Stein against Finrock Iron Works, Aug. 15, 1913, (by bond).....$300

WEST SIDE of tracks of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 931.9 ft s of 224th St; Arthur Hasselman against N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. et al., April 6, 1912.....$122

141ST ST, 610 to 618 West; Eureka Tile Co. against Ess En Construction Co. et al., Oct. 16, 1913, (by deposit).....$1,200

LIS PENDENS.

DECATUR AV, n e corner 194th St, 20x100; John E Luderman against Alema Realty Exchange Co (action to remove cloud;) attorney, J N Fowler, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 120th St, 100.11x49.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co against Keeler's Vans, Inc, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H Swain.

NAEGLE Av, n e corner of Dyckman St, 600x310; Empire Trust Co against Naegle Realty Co et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W A Barber.

3D AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x60; 2d Av, w s, 25.4 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; Lexington Av, e s, 60.5 ft s of 53d St, 20x80; Patrick J Kinneary against Anna T Kinneary et al., (partition;) attorney, M Sulzberger.

67TH AV, e s, 97.8 ft n of 4th St, 19x72.10; Mutual Life Ins Co of N Y against Sarah Koffman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

8TH AV, 611 and 613; Louis Tage against Bligh & Overfield Co., Inc., et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Hersfeld & Sweedler.

9TH AV, s w corner 215th St, 99.11x50; David W Brown et al against Charles W Beam et al., (partition;) attorney, H L Franklin.

43D ST, 550 West; William T Gray et al. against Charles P Caldwell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M S Borland.

44TH ST, 149 and 151 West; Herman H Gockel against Frances M Barnes, (specific performance;) attorney, J A Allen.

148TH ST, 412 West; Richard E Thibaut, Inc, against Cunard Realty Co et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Griscom.

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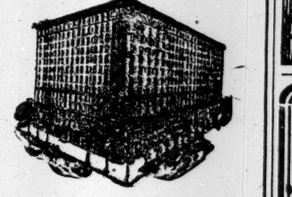

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Handsome well-built homes at Fanwood, N. J., sold on easy monthly payments; located on large plots near railroad station; beautiful shade trees; all city improvements. Write us for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$600 buys a big plot one block from depot at Fanwood; fine ground with view and all assessments paid; $10 cash, $6 monthly; 43 new homes all ready. Send for free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Ridgewood. — Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Rockland County.

Must sell my beautiful country home, all modern improvements; 40 minutes out; easy terms. Box 592, Pearl River, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Exceptionally built, new, stucco house; nine rooms; three beautiful baths; grounds 100x149; near Sound; bathing, boating, golf; a superb Winter home; 50 minutes Manhattan; electric train service; price $15,000. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1,516-1,520 PRESIDENT STREET, near Albany Avenue, new 2-family carved stone; wide street; driveway. 13 R. Open daily. Spencer, on premises.

Modern 12-room cottage corner plot, 110x150; also some fine plots of lots in the fine Bayview section, Freeport. Sealy, Freeport, or 42 Court St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

At Woodlawn.—Cottage, 8 rooms, rent $22. Apply 231 E. 237th St., Woodlawn.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%.
R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Abundance Estates money for mortgage loans, owners only. Trustee, R 400 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Suitable for
FIRST-CLASS CAFE
and business men's
RESTAURANT, 41 EAST 41ST STREET,
entire 5-story modern building, 20x52, with plate glass front stores on ground and first floors; steam heat and electric light; in the heart of the new business and railroad terminal centres. Long lease.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 114 Liberty St.

For rent, Fifth Avenue building, desirable ground floor store, 25x25, with balcony; a snap for some one; rent low. American Rotary Valve Co., 200 5th Av.

Nice, large, light, airy store to let; one flight up; steam heat and hot water supply; long lease if required; rent reasonable to right party. 156 East 34th St.

Loft, with plenty of light, size about 25x100; we can furnish power, live steam and heat; woodworker preferred. James Fagan & Son, 202 West Houston St.

VERY LOW RENT.
Attractive stores; large or small; also loft; splendid business location. 185 Lexington Av., between 31st-32d.

To be sublet at sacrifice, suite of three very light, attractive, thoroughly modern offices in Acolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. Address B., 67 Times.

Grand St., 137-139, (near Broadway).—Store with basement, 36 x 80; modern building. $2,000; first loft, light, $1,000.

Small corner, prominent transfer point; suitable office, florist, cigars, and billiards. 9 North Side News, Bronx.

To Rent.—Part of office, furnished; stenographer, telephone. Room 1,112, 32 B'way.

Desk room to let, with all conveniences. Room 34, 45-49 William St.

Optician.—Elegant location. Inquire in store, 1,533 2d Av., corner 82d St.

New Jersey.

Eighteen lots, 45,000 square feet of land, to let for business purposes in Hoboken, N. J.; adjoining railroad, within five minutes' drive to all ferries. For particulars, write or call Koch & Rickens, 95 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., opposite City Hall.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2298 Stuyvesant.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyvesant 1879.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. B. Morton, 110 West 96th St.; telephone.

Lost

LOST.—A certificate, No. 9, of the common stock of the Co-Operative Grocery Company, Inc., having been stolen; all persons are warned against negotiating the same. Co-Operative Grocery Company, Inc., Tobias Scher, President.

LOST.—Watch, name inside, Walter W. Kirkpatrick; also fob and scarfpin set two small diamonds. Saturday night, Oct. 11. Reward for return to Hotel Martinique office and no questions asked.

LOST—Wednesday, small leather purse, containing gold purse, on Broadway, between 78th and 77th Sts., or from 77th St. to West End Av.; reward; no questions asked. 365 West End Av.

LOST—Platinum ring, one large diamond and diamond setting in ladies' washroom Grand Central Station. Liberal reward, no questions, if returned. Arthur Cohen, 45 Wall St.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring, in or near Waldorf Hotel; reward. Apartment 103, 620 West 116th St. Telephone 3596—Morningside.

LOST—A lady's pearl crown pin, Friday morning; sentimental value. Finder kindly return. Room 706, 10 Wall St.; reward, $20.

LOST.—Tuesday night, Herald Square movies, scarfpin, set amethyst and diamonds; liberal reward. Harburger, Manhattan Square Hotel.

LOST—Eyeglasses (bifocal) and silver case, 6th Av. "L" or Putnam Div., N. Y. C. Reward. Return March & Wever, 42 B'way.

LOST.—White ostrich neckpiece, from auto Riverside Drive or Broadway, 100th to 158th; reward. Kennedy, 801 West End Av.

LOST.—Left in taxicab Monday night, black feather boa; reward. Return to Room 272, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

LOST.—Wednesday, Oct. 15, diamond bar pin, about three inches long; liberal reward. Return Room 437, 25 Broad St.

LOST.—Left in taxicab, dark heavy, cane, F. B. S. on silver band. Return to office Hotel Cumberland, Broadway-54th St.

LOST.—Monday, breastpin; gold wishbone with diamond in centre; suitable reward on return. 60 West 86th St.

LOST—Lady's watch and fob, vicinity 59th St., 2d Av.; "F" on case; reward. K. F., Hospital, 329 East 60th St.

LOST.—Gold watch-bracelet marked "R. L. S. to E. L. B." Reward. Breitweiser, 203 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold bracelet watch, monogram I. M. B. Liberal reward if returned to 836 Madison Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale dog, answers name "Fly"; reward. I. Mason, "800 President St., phone Prospect 205," on collar.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediate. Apply on premises or Superintendent. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, on 14th story; additional servant's room; rooms large; bedrooms southerly exposure. Supt., 44 West 77th St.

Furnished apartment for rent; Gainsborough Studio, 222 West 59th St.; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building. Superintendent.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Rent for Winter, my apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished. 611 West 114th.

497TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; entire second floor; two rooms, alcove, bath.

787H, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large room and hall room; excellent board.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.—Seclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional. Worth investigating.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

We have applicants for high-class furnished apartments. If yours is for rent, send us full particulars.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Riverside Drive.—Fine 7-room and bath apartment, facing Drive, $1,100. Very attractive. THE HUDSON, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th St.

118th St., 203 West. — Six rooms, $27-$32; newly decorated; all improvements; near Central and Morningside Parks; Subway, L. Janitor.

109th, 245-247 West.—Four rooms; new decorating; steam-heated halls, closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $22. Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88.—Cheapest rents Washington Heights; all improvements; 5-6 rooms, $28-$42; Broadway Subway to 181st. Janitor.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS. Large two-room floor; electricity, telephone, private; suitable dressmaker. 148 W. 82d.

66th St., 62 West, Corner Columbus Av.—7 rooms, bath; steam heat, &c.; private hall; $40; Subway and "L" at corner.

Eight large rooms and bath; heat; two-family house; 2,779 Bainbridge Av., (near 198th St.) Bedford Park.

113th, 549 West, (Broadway.)—Seven elegant, large rooms; modern elevator apartment; $1,000.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chel.

A.—136 West 72d.—Bachelor apartment; 2-3 rooms, bath; room service; $600-$900.

East Side.

39th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcove, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $960 per annum.

32D, (135 Lexington Av.)—Splendid apartments, 2-3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; reasonable.

Artist's studio apartment, with skylight; north; bedroom and bathroom; $65 per month. 146 East 39th St.

42-44 East 129th St.—Apartments, seven large rooms, steam heat, all improvements.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Quiet apartment, two to five rooms, between Washington Square and 23d. N 103 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 131 West 31st.

Seven valuable Persian miniatures of the 17th century, from private collection, for sale at great sacrifice; can be seen at 23 5th Av. any afternoon except Sunday of this week and next between 6 and 7.

Slightly used desks office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, dictaphones, mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway.

EIGHTY TYPEWRITERS,
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Parlor, library, and living room furniture at a great bargain. Creamer, 781 8th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY, $100.
New pianos, $100; new players, $250. Write for booklets. United Mfrs., 108 West 34th St.

Steinway mahogany upright piano; good order; will sell for $115. 316 West 42d St.

Business Opportunities

"Bradstreet" will tell you eighteen years ago I started with $1,000; to-day my eleven wholesale and retail liquor and family supply stores do annual business of $250,000. They inventory at $125,000; $150,000 buys everything. If you're the right man I'll take part cash, proper collateral, or retain an interest. Address Retiring, Box 254 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity for a man with about $15,000 to invest as partner in a well established and reliable concern, engaged in the manufacture of ladies' dresses. For further information address Z 322 Times.

Partner wanted, well connected, for newly established real estate and insurance business; an excellent oportunity for a thoroughly experienced man. U 108 Times.

For Sale—An established and profitable furniture business, in one of the most thriving cities in Western Ohio; population 125,000. Address J. D. Moskowitz, Dayton, Ohio.

Good opportunity of live, active man to take full charge of wholesale and retail auto tire and accessory house; must invest about three or four thousand. F 47 Times.

For Sale.—Restaurant privilege in large factory; only experienced man and one with best of references need apply. F 27 Times.

Partner with $15,000 wanted in growing manufacturing concern owning newly erected plant. F 42 Times.

Mail order business wants partner with $5,000; no agents. L 250 Times Downtown.

Export house desires young man as partner; $15,000 capital. L 282 Times Downtown.

For Sale—First-class cafe, 281 7th Av., corner 26th St.; good business.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold,
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver,
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Attractive parlor; other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam; excellent table; references; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; elevator; excellent table; reasonable

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms with board; telephone; bath; refined people.

A.—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39TH.)—Cheerful, homelike; suitable two; substantial meals.

MADISON AV, 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

71 MADISON AV.
Large, small rooms; gentlemen or families; board; references; telephone.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,047. (122d.)—Clean, steam heated rooms; phone; excellent board; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths; telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Double room, with bath; single room, for business man; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class table board; references.

57TH ST., 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, second floor; southern exposure; good table; excellent service; conveniences; references exchanged.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; other rooms; select location; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; southern exposure; large, airy; bath adjoining; electric light; handsomely furnished; continuous hot water.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Homelike place for rooms and board; home cooking; every convenience; moderate rate. 'Phone 6385 Columbia.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Office for physician or dentist; reception room adjoining; studio; also large and small rooms. Phone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Luxurious suites; private baths; single rooms; table guest accommodated.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable two, three, French cuisine; table board.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautiful sunny double room; also medium sized rooms; breakfast; telephone.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST. — Desirable second-story rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny large and medium connecting rooms; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large double rooms, with board; suitable gentlemen or couple; excellent table; transients.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also other room suitable for two; southern exposure.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade, private or public baths.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms, generous table; electricity, telephone; home environments; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; exceptionally moderate.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome, southern second floor front; private bath; hall room.

83D, 11 WEST.
Neatly furnished, immaculately clean rooms; refined family; private baths; telephone; convenient transportation.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Magnificent double second-floor room; elegantly appointed; private bath; quiet, refined; parlor dining; references; telephone.

85TH, 122.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; homelike; gentlemen only.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electric light; moderate rates; references; table guests.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Well furnished front room; refined family; gentleman, couples. Hellman.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, airy, well-heated rooms; refined family; private bath; parlor dining; references exchanged.

93D, 23 WEST.—Sunny rooms; excellent table; young ladies; refined American family.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms. Telephone 7442 Riverside. References.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST, (The Lagrand.)—Medium and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second floor front; small room; table guests. Moses.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—High-class private house; electricity; private bath.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with board; parlor dining; table guests; "L," Subway.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

101ST, 215 WEST, (The Chepstow.)—Exceptionally attractive corner room; private bath; excellent table; gentlemen, couple; 103d Subway. Maslin.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879.)—Near Riverside Drive, Subway; delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite; twin beds; connecting bath; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway; references exchanged.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

123D ST., 114 AND 116 WEST.
Large and small rooms; excellent service; table boarders accommodated. 'Phone 88 Morningside.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, near B'way Subway, nicest, healthiest section, "The Audubon." Only vacancies: Large, bright room $18, another $15, two; smaller room, $8; parlor dining rooms; every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

155TH ST., (888 St, Nicholas Av.)—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table.

A NURSE will take nervous or aged people who require care and kindness. Address Homelike, 708 Columbus Av.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CLAREMONT AV., 188.—Room, $3 weekly; improvements; telephone; 127th St. subway. Mahoney.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Attractive large, double room, running water, steam heat, with excellent board, $25, two; also large parlor; rare opportunity for doctor or dentist.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Apartment 74; two nicely furnished outside rooms, for girls only; excellent table board optional. Telephone 8518 Morningside.

THE WOODBURY.
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 916.—Gentleman may obtain desirable room; perfect meals; references.

Jersey City.

MERCER ST., 126.—Five cheerful rooms; clean; well-kept house with every convenience; excellent location; five minutes from Grove St. station.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

Small family, with elegant home; service first class; every comfort; moderate cost. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Accommodation for a congenial couple who would appreciate refined surroundings and a good home; references. Address 60 Forest Road, Prospect Park, Ridgewood, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Opposite Van Rensselaer Hotel; now open; newly renovated; well heated; nicely furnished rooms; en suite, single, or double; open fireplaces.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Neatly furnished, airy, light, clean rooms; steam heated; refined family; all conveniences; telephone; references required.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; steam.

21ST ST., 147 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large room; park privilege; telephone; $7.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Bedroom, sitting room, for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Business men; comfortable, quiet home; private baths; $2.50, $7; Subway; telephone.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with or without bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; private house.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Furnished, medium size room, bath; $4.50; others; gentlemen only.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; private house; terms moderate; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath, phone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

STUDIO & FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
126 EAST 80TH ST.
Breakfast when desired. Elevator in house.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; very large studio, double room; adjoining bath; famous private residence. Telephone Spring 3044.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Large room, reasonable to permanent parties; location very central.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large rooms; singly or en suite; also small rooms.

42D, 323 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, alcove bedroom; steam heat, bath. Burns.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large alcove room; second floor; references.

52D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; private baths; together or separately; other rooms.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite, bedroom if desired, in physician's house; all conveniences. Telephone Plaza 442.

66TH ST., 234 WEST.—Newly furnished, well-kept house; large and small rooms; phone; one door from Broadway.

57TH, 328 WEST. — Large, medium-sized rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Apt. 51.

58TH ST., 354 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; southern exposure; continuous hot water; smaller rooms; $3.50, $5; telephone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 329 WEST.—Select rooms, $3-$9; conveniences; telephone; Subway, elevated; neatly furnished.

58TH, 308 WEST.—1 $3, and 2 $2.50 rooms; elevated, Subway. Cromwell.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suite, single, double rooms, $3, $8, $10; excellent location.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor, parlor bedroom, bath; $7-$12 weekly; monthly reduction.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Refined house; hot water every room; bath every floor.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Newly decorated second floor front room, with dressing room.

70TH ST., 278 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single or suite; private house; bachelors only; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Private house; pleasant newly furnished rooms; all cars. 4145 Col.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large and small; southern exposure; telephone; references.

71ST, 850 WEST.—Large front room; elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 1751. Sly.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room, select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 179 WEST.
Physician's office; exceptional location; also other large, elegantly appointed, sunny rooms. Telephone 3760 Columbus.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

75TH, 116 WEST. — Choice rooms; private house; electricity; hot water heating; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny large and medium connecting rooms; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Medium-sized room, two closets; newly furnished; gentleman; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, unfurnished suite; private house; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath, electricity; owner's home; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

77TH, 64 WEST, (opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.
Moderate, high-class kitchenette suite; rooms, separate, connecting; near Subway.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; medium room; gentlemen.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Private family will take one or two gentlemen; large room, southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines, Subway, and elevated; reference.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite; also southern exposed single rooms.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, double room; light, pleasant, electricity; Subway; choicest location; small room.

79TH, 139 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; references.

80TH ST. and Broadway.—Two beautiful rooms, suite; private bath; facing Broadway; furnished or unfurnished; new elevator apartment house; near Subway; references exchanged. 'Phone Scuhyler 7932.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; exceptionally attractive rooms; high-class; private home; references.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small; southern, telephone; "L" and Subway; private.

82D ST., 170 WEST.—Rooms for business men; doctor's house; all conveniences; one block from elevated station. Telephone Schuyler 8400.

82D ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms in homelike apartment; quiet, airy; reasonable. Williams.

82D, 134 WEST. — Spacious room, suitable one or two; private bath; southern exposure.

82D, 146 WEST.—Sunny rooms, modern elevator apartment, for refined business people. Haskins.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 318 WEST.—Well furnished suite; front parlor and bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; quiet neighborhood; near all car lines; electricity, shower bath, &c.; references. Apartment 2E Telephone 3990 Schuyler.

84TH, 161 WEST.—Sitting room and bedroom; improvements; also single room. Effer.

85TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny parlor suite, adjoining bath; overlooking Broadway; private family; breakfast optional; gentleman preferred. Baker.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Large outside room, two windows; convenient bath; $5. Whelan.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, second floor rooms; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; Subway, elevated.

86TH, (537 West End Av.) — Attractive rooms; Subway, L; breakfast optional; references.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths adjoining; private house; references; gentleman.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park West; sunny; running water; piano and telephone. Call after 4. E'Gleise.

91ST ST., 126 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, connecting bedroom; first floor; $8. Maguire.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Neat room, new furniture, next bath; private family. Stebbile.

92D, 42 WEST.—Neat, new furniture; sunny rooms; Subway; telephone; steam heat; gentleman.

92D, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; all conveniences; private house; convenient to all car lines; telephone.

92D ST., 76 WEST.—Comfortable, two front rooms; piano; phone; independent entrance. Scholes.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Two small, well-furnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen. Hawes.

94TH ST. 315 WEST.—Attractive front suite, also small room; high-class apt. DAHL.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; running water; private house; phone gentlemen.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Homeseekers will find in my house what they need.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for gentlemen; high-class elevator apartment 5D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegant, exceptionally large front rooms; running water; ample closets; adjoining bath; couple or one; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional; high-class elevator apartment.

103D ST., 129 WEST.—Elegant front, also small room; gentleman, married couple. Meyer.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and "L"; telephone.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside rooms; elevator; shower; phone; piano. Williams.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Newly furnished connecting front rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Apt. 50.

109TH ST., 312 WEST.—Private family have exceptionally attractive large room or suite, overlooking Hudson; Subway; reasonable; seventh floor.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; $4; New Englander. 1,095 Morningside. Merriam.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Steam, electricity; well furnished. 3583—Morningside. Clark.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Outside room overlooking Cathedral; quiet, homelike; references; fourth floor.

114TH, 618 WEST.—Attractive single room for gentlemen; apartment; married couple; no others; absolute privacy; telephone, &c. Gregory.

114TH, 102 WEST.—Near park, "L," Subway; all conveniences; $2 upward; references. Adrian.

115TH, 620 WEST. — Exceptionally well-furnished, desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; outside rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive. Apartment 62.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large outside rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; modern; bath, shower; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; two gentlemen accommodated in private family; references. Apt. 24.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; two baths; one block Columbia University; meals exceptional, optional; $5, $7; references. Apt. 51.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Well-furnished, light rooms, with board; home cooking; references exchanged. Volgyl. Telephone 3502 Morningside.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Desirable single front room; elevator, electricity, shower. Apt. 41.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Two quiet rooms; view, sunshine, all conveniences. K.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Beautiful front room, $7; high-class modern apartment; refined gentleman; no other roomers; Subway. Morn. 7700. Walsh.

120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., Edmund Francis Court.—Choice rooms; also studio; tenth floor. Call Saturday or Sunday. Apartment 106.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for two girls; all conveniences; bath, dining room in house. Apartment 2B.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Attractive room, with two adults; elevator; references. Apartment 32

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting front rooms; also single; $3 up. Sherman.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; reasonable; also front suite. Rapeer.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

123D, 249 WEST.—Large back parlor; running water; suitable two; quiet, private.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Corner apartment; all outside rooms, single or en suite; housekeeping; telephone; electricity; elevator.

MURPHY HOT OVER CHARGE BY MITCHEL

Resents Assertion Concerning "Army of Repeaters" and Demands an Inquiry.

HE ASKS WHITMAN TO ACT

Charges Filed Against "State Official" for Registration Fraud—Mitchel Repeats Charge.

Charles F. Murphy, Leader of Tammany Hall, issued a statement last night, his first during the present campaign, in which he emphatically denied the charge made by John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion Mayoralty candidate, that he, Murphy, had laid plans to "import an army of repeaters."

Mr. Murphy also said that he had written to District Attorney Whitman and the Judge sitting in Part I of General Sessions requesting a complete and immediate investigation of the charge. Mr. Murphy said that the accusation that Tammany Hall had brought repeaters into the city had been made during every municipal campaign, but this was the first time that a charge so serious had been made against him personally. If Mr. Mitchel had any evidence to substantiate his charge Mr. Murphy said he should lay the information before the proper authorities immediately. This is Mr. Murphy's statement:

Says Charge Is False.

"In a speech last night Mr. Mitchel is quoted as havin gsaid:

I have information as to Mr. Murphy's plans. He has laid plans to import an army of repeaters into this city, and I ask you and all supporters of the Fusion cause to watch the polls on Election Day for fraudulent voters.

"In reply, I wish to deny that I have any plans to import an army of repeaters into the city. The charge is false and made by him without sincerity. This accusation is regularly made against Tammany Hall in every campaign, but this is the first time that any man has accused me personally of that serious offense.

"In 1905, when Mayor McClellan was re-elected by a small plurality, the cry of ballot-box stuffing and importing repeaters was immediately raised, but entirely disproved by the recount of the ballots in the Supreme Court. The result of that proceeding showed that the election had been conducted honestly.

"In this connection, the New York World, which is now supporting Mr. Mitchel, published an editorial on Nov. 5, 1912, which read as follows:

There is probably nowhere in the country an electorate of equal size in which there is as little election fraud as in New York. Over the city as a whole voting is quiet, orderly, and honest. It needs only a glance at the election returns of New York City for twenty years to show that it knows its own mind in politics and expresses it without let or hindrance.

"If Mr. Mitchel has one bit of proof to substantiate his charge against me it is his duty to lay the information before the proper authorities immediately. I have written to District Attorney Whitman and to the Justice holding Part I. of the Court of General Sessions requesting a complete and immediate investigation of this charge."

Mr. Murphy was in consultation with his advisers most of the day regarding the charge made by Mr. Mitchel. They advised him to force the matter to an issue. The activity of the Honest Ballot Association in pursuing alleged repeaters for registering fraudulently has stirred Tammany deeply, and from now on the Tammany leaders intend to do all they can to offset this activity.

Mitchel Stands by Charge.

After his speech at the Aldine Club last night, Mr. Mitchel's attention was called to Mr. Murphy's denial of the charge that he had made about an "army of repeaters."

"I will have more to say to-morrow," said Mr. Mitchel, in reply to Murphy's statement. "If he says that the charge that he is planning to bring 'repeaters' here, ask him if Abe Coakley is a liar.

"As far as his statment that he has asked the District Attorney to investigate is concerned, I will say that I asked the District Attorney to investigate several days ago, and that the District Attorney has been investigating. I stand by all the charges which I have made."

Officers of the Honest Ballot Association were active yesterday in trying to discover evidences of false registration, and last night Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, Managing Director of the association, said he believed he had evidence which would convict a high State official of aiding feloniously in illegal registration. Just who the official was Dr Whitin would not say, but he asserted that he had laid his evidence before the District Attorney.

"This evening I sent to the District Attorney's office affidavits which establish the guilt of a promient official," said Dr. Whitin. "For five hours early this morning I pursued in an automobile a squad of floaters who had been planted in a saloon near the corner of Eldridge and Broome Streets. Since then I have discovered the name of the high officer who arranged for engaging these men, and made preparations to transport them to the Bronx for purposes of illegal registration.

"The man even went so far as to send detectives to my office a few hours ago in an effort to get them employed by the Honest Ballot Association so that they would get the inside of everything. Arthur C. Train of the District Attorney's office promised to tell me in the morning whether I can convict this official."

Long Pursuit of Repeaters.

Mr. Whitin received information by telephone very early yesterday that guerillas were to gather at 5 A. M. in the saloon. It was asserted that the men were to be carrid in taxicabs to polling places in the Bronx, where they were to register repatedly. Whitin obtained two sixty horse-power automobiles and taking three lawyers and six Columbia graduates noted for their athletic abilities with him, the party went to the saloon. They saw a number of men gather in the saloon. In a short time a taxicab drove up and nine men, suspected guerillas, entered it. They were pursued many miles up and down New York and finally to Brooklyn.

The pursuers were aware that they were being followed and did not dare to stop. At Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street two men in the guerilla taxicab jumped out and ran for an elevated train. Two of the Honest Ballot men started on foot in pursuit and followed them until they gave up their intended Bronx expedition. The supposed repeaters who went to Brooklyn dispersed after a careful description of each man had been taken by the pursuers.

District Attorney Whitman was out of town yesterday, and at his office no one would make any statement concering Mr. Murphy's complaint in regard to Mr. Mitchel. Mr. Whitman will be away until Monday.

KLINE STALLS OFF FRAUD.

Mayor Stirs Waldo and Gives Pointed Warning to Captains.

Mayor Kline took the enforcement of the provisions of the election law into his own hands yesterday and ordered Police Commissioner Waldo to assign First Deputy Commissioner McKay to take charge of election cases. Mayor Kline sent this letter to Commissioner Waldo:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor.
Oct. 17, 1913.

Sir: I wish you would relieve First Deputy Commissioner McKay as much as possible from his regular duties, and assign him to matters brought before the department under the election law, so that one Deputy may be readily available at all times. I think Mr. McKay should have control of a sufficient number of men and automobiles so that he can cover danger points as speedily as possible.

I find that Sections 157 and 170 of the election law impose certain duties on Police Captains in regard to the registration lists of voters. These sections provide:

"Two pamphlets containing the lists of the registered persons in the election districts within his precinct shall be furnished to each Police Captain in all such cities. It shall be the duty of every Police Captain in every city of the State to forthwith cause an investigation of each name registered in his precinct to be made, and to report to the State Superintendents of Election at their office in such city or at such other office as they may in writing designate any case of false registration found." (Section 157.)

The law further provides:

"At the close of each day of registration the Inspectors of Election shall detach from the stubs the challenge affidavits signed by the persons challenged during the day, and in cities shall deliver them to the Police Captain of the precinct in which the election district is located or to an officer thereof, and such Police Captain or commanding officer of such precinct shall immediately cause an investigation of the truth of such affidavit to be made, and if such investigation shall prove the same to be false in any particular affecting the right of the challenged person to register or vote, the said officer shall deliver the same to the District Attorney of the county, together with the evidence of the falsity of such affidavit, and the District Attorney shall forthwith present the same to the Grand Jury of such county."

I wish you to draw these two sections particularly to the attention of the commanders of precincts, and to have them understand that if they shirk the duty imposed upon them by this statute that they will be forthwith placed on trial, and, if found guilty, dealt with in accordance with law.

I wish you would also direct Captains to have the men who investigate registration lists to report in writing the names and addresses of the people they question in regard to the names on the lists. The investigating officers should be ordered to question at least two persons on each case. The above reports, or duplicates thereof, should be gathered together by Mr. McKay, so there would be some central place where this material would be available. Very truly yours,

A. L. KLINE, Mayor.

R. Waldo, Esq., Police Commissioner, New York.

Mayor Kline also answered a letter he had received from Edward R. Finch of the Honest Ballot Association, who asked that the Mayor require all heads of departments to make an affidavit as to the voters in their departments. In his letter the Mayor said:

If you or the organization you represent find that any city employe in any of the Mayor's departments has allowed illegal registration from his home, I want you to give me the name of that employe and I will immediately direct the head of the Department to deal with him as the circumstances warrant.

District Attorney Whitman had a conference yesterday with Arthur C. Train, with the result that Mr. Train, who was appointed a Special Assistant District Attorney last week to deal with election cases, will have charge of the squad of men selected by Police Commissioner Waldo, and will work in conjunction with Deputy Police Commissioner McKay. It was also said at the District Attorney's office that fifteen cases of false registration had been presented to the District Attorney, and that he in turn will place the matter before the Grand Jury on Monday.

COLER TO AID McCALL.

Ex-Controller Assails Fusionists and Talks of Fraudulent Issue.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler agreed yesterday to serve on Edward E. McCall's Campaign Committee. Discussing the political situation, Mr. Coler said:

"The campaign on the part of the Fusionists is one of the strangest we have ever had in our city. It started out dishonestly. Most people expected that Mr. Whitman would be the Fusion candidate for Mayor and this expectation was justified by the esteem in which he was held and by the work which he had done. Just why he was not nominated is still a puzzle to most of the people in New York. My own impression is that his rejection was due to the strong Socialistic influences in the Fusion Committee and the cheap opportunisms of those who control that committee."

COMES OUT FOR McCALL.

Gaynor Independent League of Kings Co. to Support Tammany.

The Gaynor Independent League of Kings County, one of the last of the Gaynor organizations to hold itself intact, came out yesterday in support of Edward E. McCall. Charles M. Higgins is Chairman of the League and Judson Wall is the Vice Chairman, John W. Tumbridge is the Secretary and Thomas L. Fogarty the Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

The organization attempted to put a separate ticket in the field by having its Vacancy Committee substitute Mr. McCall in the place of Mayor Gaynor on petitions already circulated. The Supreme Court decided, however, that this was illegal.

M'CALL WOULD SELL THE SEASIDE PARKS

No More Dreamland Parks or Rockaway Beach Parks, He Says, if He's Elected.

SAYS AGAIN HE HAS NO BOSS

Declares He'll Cut Down the Budget —Describes Mitchel as "Arch Enemy of Progress."

Edward E. McCall, regular Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty, was the guest last night at a dinner given by one hundred or more Brooklyn business men at the Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. In his speech after the dinner, Mr. McCall attacked the present administration of the City Government for extravagance and described John Purroy Mitchel, his opponent, as "the arch enemy of progress," ending with a reiteration of his own independence.

"The business men of this city," said Mr. McCall, "are burdened with an excessive tax rate and an overvaluation of property caused by the extravagance of the present City Government. If you compare the budget for 1913, for example, with that of 1909, you will find that the recent one is $36,000,000 larger than the earlier. This is a greater increase in four years than there is any economic reason for. If things go on as they have been, what are we going to do? To speak in homely language, I ask, as the head of a household living beyond its income asks, where are we coming out at? Something must be done, and if the ticket of which I have the honor to be the head is elected to office, I can assure you that something will be done. I do not criticise individuals, I lay no charge at the door of men, but somewhere and some place the finger can be put upon the sore spot, and if I am elected I will find that spot and apply the remedy.

"One particular cause of expense during the last four years has been the purchase by the city of useless property. If I am elected there will be no more Dreamland Parks; no more Rockaway Beach Parks. These properties bring in no revenue to the city, they are a burden upon the taxpayers. I have heard that the present city government had an opportunity to sell these useless possessions, and replied that it could not do so. If I had the power to sell I'd like to see anybody tell me that I could not do it."

Mr. McCall then passed to an attack on Mr. Mitchel, criticising first his opponent's opposition to the Subway contracts, and then adding:

"And what Mr. Mitchel's attitude was before the contracts were signed will be his attitude if he is elected as Mayor. You may believe me when I say that Mr. Mitchel is the arch enemy of progress in this city where rapid transit is concerned."

In closing his address, Mr. McCall said:

"My opponents are trying to make an anti-Tammany cause the issue of this campaign. This is childish and silly of them and shows that they are attempting to dodge the real issues. No man is my boss and the fair minded people know it. And," he continued, shaking his finger at the diners, his voice trembling with emphasis, "let me tell you this: If I am elected I will be no newspaper man's man. The newspapers will not try to exercise their tyrannical despotism over me. They know that if they try to make a slave of me, they will meet with absolute failure. I stand on my own feet; form my own judgments; I make my own decisions; and I ask no man to share the responsibility of my acts with me. I am a free man and I will not be dictated to by any one."

Julius Strauss was toastmaster of the dinner and among the speakers were Mitchell May, Secretary of State of New York; Louis L. Firuski; John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn; Frank Mann, regular Democratic candidate for the Borough Presidency of Brooklyn, and Congressman Herman A. Metz.

BULL MOOSE CHEER MITCHEL IN BRONX

Fusion Candidate Assails McCall for Subway Delay and Flays Murphy's Methods.

POINTS TO SULZER'S FATE

Tammany Could Not Tolerate Deposed Governor When He Became Good, Speaker Asserts.

John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, made a stumping trip through the Bronx last night and spoke at six meetings under the auspices of the Bronx County organization of the National Progressive Party. His voice seemed to have improved greatly, and he was cheered heartily everywhere he went. The largest meeting of the night was at the Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, where 2,000 persons greeted the candidate. He was cheered for more than five minutes after his arrival.

The first meeting was held at Wagner's Hall, in Westchester village. The next was in the Wakefield Casino, between 238th and 239th Streets, on White Plains Avenue. Then the candidate went to the London Casino, in Third Avenue near Wendover Avenue, and from there to the McKinley Square Casino, at 169th Street near Boston Road; the Courtlandt Casino, at Courtlandt Avenue near 150th Street. From the Courtlandt Casino he went to Hunts Point Palace. Others who spoke with Mr. Mitchel were Borough President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, Edward J. L. Raldiris, Progressive candidate for Borough President of the Bronx; Joseph P. Hennessy, and T. Channon Press, Fusion candidate for District Attorney of Bronx County. Most of the speeches were devoted to attacks on Tammany Hall. When Mr. Mitchel referred to Murphy and his associates as "that small, sleek, smug, idle group which lives on the labor of the taxpayers and rentpayers of this city" he was applauded warmly.

Criticises Subway Delay.

In the outskirts of the Bronx Mr. Mitchel criticized Chairman McCall for not hurrying through the subway contracts for the White Plains Avenue line, and he denied that it was he, as Mr. McCall charged, who obstructed the building of subways.

While he was discussing the subway situation at the Westchester meeting Mr. Mitchel charged that the Public Service Commission, under the Chairmanship of Mr. McCall, had done nothing at all except to try in every way to enrich the Interborough Company by changing for its benefit the contract affecting the Steinway Tunnel. Even Borough President Connolly of Queens, a Tammany man, he said, did not dare to vote in the Board of Estimate for the 10 per cent. bonus clause which McCall wanted inserted in the Interborough's contract. When Mr. Mitchel made this statement a man arose in the front of the hall and said:

"You say here that the Public Service Commission did nothing. Can you prove that charge?"

"I can," replied Mr. Mitchel.

"Then I want a committee of three appointed to go with you to the offices of the Commission so that you can prove it," the interrupter asserted.

"I won't argue with you in the campaign," Mr. Mitchel replied, "but I can prove my assertions. There is documentary proof for them."

In replying to Mr. McCall's charge that the Fusion administration of the last four years had been an extravagant one, Mr. Mitchel pointed to his investigation as Commissioner of Accounts of the Metropolitan Equipment and Supply Company which was sanctioned by former Borough President Ahearn, of Manhattan. He attacked Ahearn and his Commissioner of Buildings, "Billy" Walker, as cogs of the Murphy machine which made the city administration expensive. He challenged any one to compare the Fusion administration with the Tammany administration and find that Tammany was ever economical.

In the Wendover Avenue district, which has a large Jewish population, Mr. Mitchel dwelt at length on his idea of personal liberty. He said that he would have the people of the city just as free as they could possibly be without infringing on the rights of their neighbors.

"And they can have as many pleasures on a Sunday as on any other day of the week," he said, "provided they keep within the confines of the law. But if I am elected Mayor I will protect them from thuggery and gunmen, and I will not permit the encroachment of commercial vice in the residential sections. I would not conduct a puritanical administration as Mr. McCall would have you think, I believe in personal liberty. So does Mr. McCall, of course, and Murphy. Of course Murphy does. But he would sell you personal liberty and demand his usual high price for it."

At nearly all of the meetings William Sulzer's treatment at the hands of Murphy was touched upon. There was applause whenever the name of Sulzer was mentioned.

Motive for Sulzer's Removal.

"I don't want to excuse what the Governor may have done," said Mr. Mitchel. "If he did wrong he should have been punished, of course, but we cannot get away from the main fact that the motive behind the removal was not because of what Gov Sulzer did, but what he refused to do at the bidding of Murphy. Murphy is the one issue of the campaign. It is a campaign of honest men against the contractor gang of the bartender."

Mr. Mitchel pictured a meeting of Murphy and his friends around a table at Delmonico's. He portrayed the Tammany politicians as dickering over the thousand million dollars which the city will spend within the next four years. McCall had a place at the table and so had Foley. In the sketch which Mr. Mitchel presented he referred to Mr. McCall as "Ed" after the manner "of the boys," he said.

"Some say that I am inexperienced," the candidate asserted, "but I want to say that I have had my eye on Charlie Murphy for three years and I studied his system very closely. No one can say that I am inexperienced in the Murphy methods."

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The Swagger Over-the-Ears Effect

The University Club is the name of this entirely new and distinctly different Derby. It is Mr. Goodresser's favorite for 1913. The brim droops down over the ears with a very swagger effect, yet the hat sets naturally and comfortably on the head. But words or picture cannot do justice to this new Derby. You must try one on to appreciate fully its becoming style and sporty appearance. Remember a try-on won't obligate buying. The University Club is sold only at the Truly Warner stores. The price is $2.00.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open till 11 P. M.) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 7 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open till 11 P. M.)

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We want to see at one or the other of our three clothing stores all of our friends who can possibly come.

Of course, this would be an idle request, did we not offer something more than a hearty welcome.

Because we know it is a great deal to ask of a busy man—just to come in and say "How do you do?"

So as an inducement we are offering some

$25. $28, $30 and $35
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Fall Suits at $19.50

Besides these suits you will find here some—

$5.00 Waistcoats at $2.95
$1.50 Silk Four-in-Hands at 85c
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Truest economy—getting the most for what you pay. On that basis a Young hat "measures up" 100 per cent—and "then some."

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NONE BETTER MADE

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 and $4.
Silk Hats, $6. No charge for ironing.

Broadway, near Dey St.
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A Collar of Exceptional Style.
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is a good time for your wife to take a day off, too.

Tell your wife and family to meet you for dinner at the Cafe de Paris.

You will have a delightful family party and at the same time relieve your wife from the day's dinner plans.

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LAST 2 WEEKS JOHN DREW
J. M. BARRIE'S THE WILL & C. Haddon Chambers' Tyranny of Tears
Oct. 28—ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
Richard Carle—Hattie Williams
In season's best Musical Comedy. THE DOLL GIRL
Including J. M. Barrie's new Skit, "THE CENSOR and THE DRAMATISTS."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Thurs., 2:30.
GRACE GEORGE
In J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR
Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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DONALD BRIAN in the N. Y. and London
Musical Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS Collier
WM. in Richard Harding Davis' New Farce, WHO'S WHO?
OCT. 27—JOHN MASON in INDIAN SUMMER.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT
"Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:25.
THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Beginning SEATS NOW NEXT MON ON SALE.
THE LOVE LEASH GRACE FILKINS & Superior Cast.

New Amsterdam West 42 St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's masterpiece SWEETHEARTS

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HER LITTLE HIGHNESS
A New Music Play with MIZZI HAJOS.

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
COHAN'S SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
Most Novel Play in Years.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30.
ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, To-day.
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Grand 23 St., E. of B'way. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day.
"The Master Mind." Original Co.
Next Mon. H. B. WARNER "The Ghost Breaker."

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MR. SEAGLE MR. SAMBVSKY
MR. BARRERE MR. RENARD
Subscriptions 33 W. 42d St., Room 1,201.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 22, at 3. Piano Recital by Ethel
NEWCOMB
50c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.
Miss Newcomb was for many years a pupil of Leschetizky, and before coming home played with prominent orchestras in Vienna and Berlin, also with Richard Strauss in London.
Her playing received enthusiastic commendation from the most exacting European critics.
"Her execution is ripe, spiritually and musically accurate, superior and tasteful, and captivates. I have seldom heard the concert of Schumann played so well as she plays it. I hope and wish heartily that she may have the recognition in her fatherland that she deserves.
"THEODOR LESCHETIZKY."

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER

LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:20.
THE MUSICAL TRIUMPH. ADELE

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Tdy. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
FISKE O'HARA "In Old Dublin"
Next Mon.—ROB'T HILLIARD "The Argyle Case."

Paderewski Recital
AT AEOLIAN HALL, OCTOBER 18TH.
Postponed
to Sat. Aft., November 1st.
Tickets purchased good for that date.

LOUDON CHARLTON Announces
KUBELIK
Assisted by NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA.
Hippodrome, Sunday Eve., Oct. 19

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2. Nights at 8.
This Wk., "Jewels of the Madonna" in Engl. Nxt. Mond. Night, "Jewels of the Madonna" in Italian. Beg. Next Tues., "Madam Butterfly" in English. CONCERT Every Sunday Night.

MORGAN KINGSTON,
Premier Tenor of the Century Opera Company
makes records in English exclusively for the Columbia.
Other popular priced records—in English—comprising all the best-known selections from Grand Opera.
All Columbia Records will play on Victor Talking Machines.
COLUMBIA
Graphophone Company,
35 West 23d St.
OR YOUR OWN DEALER.

CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 25, at 2:30.
MISS
Geraldine Farrar's
CONCERT.
Tickets $1 to $2.50. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees To-day & Thurs., 2:15.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:20.
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TO-MORROW, SUN. NIGHT.
Mrs. Pankhurst THE FIGHTING SUFFRAGETTE.
WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR.
Seats 50c to $2.50. 5,000 Seats 50c NOW on sale at Box Office. Tel. 5100 Madison.

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 to 1
DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET! Teas 3 to 6:30
Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Marr. Millers. Octogenarian Turkey Trotters, 30 Others.
FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

PALACE B'way and 47th St. MARIE LLOYD, Catherine Calvert & Co., Clara Morton, Eddie Leonard, Gus Edwards' Co., MAURICE & WALTON, & 6 others.
Evs. 25, 50, 75c, $1. Daily Mat. 25, 50, 75c.

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (Bowery & Spring St.) Rosey Posey Girls
Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) Vanity Fair Co.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day.
BEAUTY, YOUTH & FOLLY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-day Mat. & Eve., KAISERNENLUFT.
Sunday Ev., Der Gute Ruf (Sudermann.)

Hammerstein's. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75c. Ev. 25-$1.50.
MLLE. FATIMA (Sensational Harem dancer), Sam. & Kitty Morton & 15 acts.

Theatre Tickets.—Choice seats for all places of amusement. Jonas, Woolworth Building.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8
1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
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Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor.
First Steamer Through the Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN 50TH STAR WAY OVER 59TH
$1.50 Matinee To-day. 2D EDITION.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Thurs., 2:15.
WINTHROP AMES Announces
THE GREAT ADVENTURE
A New Comedy | By ARNOLD BENNETT. | Based on his novel, "Buried Alive."

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St., W. of B'way. To-day, 2; To-night, 8:15.
FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT)
Mat. at 2 Hamlet | TO-NIGHT Light That Failed
Next Week—Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Evgs., 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2 sharp.
E. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
H. in Richard Harding
Mat. To-day, "As You Like It"; To-night, "Hamlet." NEXT WEEK: Mon. Evg., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Tues. Night, "Hamlet" Wed. Mat., "If I Were King"; Wed. Evg., "Taming of the Shrew"; Thurs. Evg., "Macbeth"; Fri. Evg., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Sat. Night, "Romeo and Juliet." Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

48TH THEA., To-day. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
TO-DAY By George Broadhurst & Abraham S. Schomer.
39TH STREET THEATRE.
Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. AT BAY Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

PLAYHOUSE 48 E of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20.
THE Family Cupboard

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "The Police," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."

LYRIC Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tdy. 2:30. LAST WEEK
HER OWN MONEY By MARK SWAN
Beginning Thurs., Oct. 23. (Seats Now.)
THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT
By Rida Johnson Young and Christy Mathewson.

CASINO Evenings 8:10. Matinee To-day, 2:10.
De Wolf Hopper—Miss Caprice
With George MacFarlane.

COMEDY Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE
JOHN BARRYMORE and MARY YOUNG.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.
Matinee To-day, 2:30. Evs. 8:30. THE LURE Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. BOUGHT and PAID FOR
Nxt Wk—Joseph Santley When Dreams Come True

48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46
Cort Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tdy. & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LITTLE WOMEN
Next Week—SNOW WHITE & SEVEN DWARFS.

MADAME MELBA
Assisted by Mr. WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Oct. 21, at 3. Management of Loudon Charlton.

LOEW'S ORPHEUM 3D AVE & 87TH ST.
Most Beautiful Theatre in America.
Opens To-night | Monster High Class Vaudeville Bill
PRICES: 10, 15 & 25c. | Feature Photo-Plays

American Roof 42 St. at 8 Ave. EVERY EVE AT 8:15.
OPEN ALL WINTER | CRAIG MATINEE DAILY
HARDEEN (Handcuff) King | Bill Changed Mon. & Thurs
Seats Reserved in Advance. 25 & 50c

WALLACK'S TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
15c., 25c., 50c.
Greatest Photo-Play in the World.
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

THEATRE TICKETS Choice seats, amusements, Opera Hotel Normandie Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St. Phone 3026-7 Greeley.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Recital by JAN
KUBELIK
OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn
Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.,
Tuesday, October 21st.
Reserved Seats 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Box Office, A. & S. and F. Loeser's.
From Manhattan take B'klyn Express to Atlantic Ave. One block from Academy.

Hotel Wellington
Seventh Ave. & 55th St., New York.
American & European Plans.
Room & Bath, $2.00 per day.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $3.00 to $4.00 per day.
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms & Bath, $5.00 to $8.00 per day.
Table Board $2.50 per day or $17.50 per week.
Write for Booklet.
J. F. CHAMPLIN, Mgr., also Proprietor Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.

IN THE NEW
DIXIE ROOM
OF THE
HOTEL BRESLIN
Broadway at 29th St.
Piping hot, savory "Southern" dishes—the sort the old Southern mammy cooks of ante-bellum days used to concoct—you can find them all at the Breslin's Dixie Room. Good music to delight the ear and help digestion.
Also Featuring a Table d'Hote Dinner, $1

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

A Good Beginning

The Monday Want page of The New York Times is an interesting page for the alert. It contains announcements pertaining to every field of activity; it covers the entire ground of Human "Wants." Read the Want page next Monday; it will be a good beginning for the week.